



Callaghan angers Benn's men

Mr James Callaghan angered Mr Wedgwood Benn's supporters at the end of the Labour Party conference by saying he expected the party would now work out a realistic policy, blurred at the edges. Mr Roy Hattersley, said the gains made by the "tolerant majority" should not be overstated. They would be overturned if efforts were relaxed. Page 2

Siege gunmen given DM1m

Two gunmen who took hostages after a failed bank raid in Münster, West Germany, yesterday were later handed a DM1m (about £234,000) ransom. In exchange, one person was released. The gunmen, still holding five hostages, had demanded a ransom of DM2m. AFP.

Walesa defeats his challengers

Mr Lech Walesa was re-elected chairman of Solidarity union by a convincing majority. He received more than twice as many votes as his runner-up. His two most radical challengers lost less than 10 per cent of the vote each, showing that there was little support for their position among the delegates. Page 5

Concessions on nationality Bill

The Government has made important concessions on its nationality Bill to counter the objections of British families working overseas, and has waived some of its controversial naturalization procedures. The Bill still contains no right of appeal for anyone refused naturalization, but that clause change. Page 4

Prisoner beats ban on letters

Mr J. Edward Kerr, an inmate of Wandsworth prison, has openly posted a letter to the editor of The Times through official channels for publication, signing his name, and it was not stopped. Page 2

Tighter rein on Unesco activity

Unesco's executive board has adopted Western recommendations that its activities should be brought under greater control. The organization's wide-ranging programme has been under constant criticism from industrial and non-communist countries which provide most of the finance but are in a voting minority. Page 6

Council estate soil 'a risk'

Falling council, in London, may spend thousands of pounds replacing soil because tenants have linked barren gardens with an outbreak of skin rashes and stomach ailments. Tests are being conducted on soil from Willowree Lane estate, built on an old tip. Page 4

\$600m drop in reserves

The Bank of England has spent more than \$500m of the nation's reserves of gold and foreign currencies in an attempt to stop the pound's slide in world money markets. However, sterling resumed its fall against the dollar yesterday, closing at \$1.650, down 11 cents. Page 19

Redundancy plan for dons doomed

A redundancy scheme for tenured university staff, pending dismissal under government spending cuts would be doomed to fail because it could not match potential levels of civil damages. The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has been told. Page 3

European draws Only Tottenham Horsing of the English clubs still in Europe

Only Tottenham Hotspur of the English clubs still in Europe after a round draw. They meet Dundalk, the Irish side. Liverpool, the European Cup holders, face a 12-7 Alkmaar, last season's UEFA Cup finalists. Page 7

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Leading articles: Awaits; Stanzas; Birds.
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Should Taiwan take up Peking's offer? Geoffrey Sayer says the Labour wind still blows from the left; Johnny Carson, the new man for Saturday nights.
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Dame Frances Yates, Dr Boyd Neel, Sir Graham Page.

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End of Maze hunger strike is in sight

From Richard Ford, Belfast

There are increasing signs in Northern Ireland that the seven-month-long hunger strike at the Maze prison, near Belfast, may be nearing an end. Provisional Sinn Féin admitting that it was placing little or no pressure on the Government.

Five of the families of the six men now refusing food have said they will request medical intervention to save the prisoners' lives if they cannot persuade them to end their hunger strike. The families told this to Father Denis Faul, a Maze prison chaplain, who predicted last night that the hunger strike could end soon.

"It may end very quickly and whereas I thought it would continue until December, I believe now it will be over by November 1."

Richard McAuley, a Provisional Sinn Féin spokesman, said that unless the prisoners could find a method of overcoming the intervention of their relatives, they would have to reassess the hunger strike.

"They may feel they have a means of overcoming the problem of families intervention. It is a very difficult situation that we are in."

The prisoners have considered legal moves to change their status from immediate families to fellow inmates as a way of stopping the intervention of relatives but this idea has not got very far.

While Mr McAuley emphasized that the commitment of the prisoners to the hunger strike and to die had not lessened, he added: "At the moment the British Government are under little or no pressure from the hunger strike."

Seven men have ended their fast, but no Republican prisoners have replaced Bernard Fox and Liam McCloskey who ended their hunger strikes last weekend.

Adding to the speculation in the Province is the tone of a report in this week's *Republican News* which implies that the ground is being prepared for the fast to end, although Provisional Sinn Féin spokesmen say it is the prisoners who will themselves make the decision.

The hunger strike started on March 1, when Mr Bobby Sands began his fast to death. The last hunger striker died on August 20 and since then five men have given up.



Mrs Thatcher calls for her car in Melbourne yesterday.

Thatcher snubs journalists

From David Watts

Melbourne, Oct 2
With 12,000 miles between herself and the 2 per cent increase in interest rates in Britain Mrs Margaret Thatcher was in no mood to meet the press.

Sweeping out after a luncheon address to the Institute of Directors in Melbourne Mrs Thatcher ignored journalists' questions, and a woman who was waiting for her to sign the visitors' book. Her husband, Denis, brought the book along to Mrs Thatcher's hotel, where she signed it, then he returned to the restaurant with a Foreign Office official to make apologies.

Mrs Thatcher, who also avoided a planned question session with the assembled businessmen made no direct mention of the increased rates in her speech.

She said Britain entirely supported the United States' fight against inflation and welcomed President Reagan's recent efforts to cut the budget deficit, which she regarded as important in making possible lower American interest rates.

The large stock market falls worldwide were a reflection of the President's announcement, she said, and what had happened in London markets must be seen in the wider context.

There, as elsewhere, there has been fear of the impact of higher interest rates because the trend generally has been upwards. But the underlying position in the British economy has not changed," she said.

Conference report, page 4

The report in *Republican News* says that the pressure on the Government has been considerably thwarted, adding: "More importantly, pressure on the British Government to resolve the crisis... has never been at a lower ebb." It ends by saying that the power of the hunger strike has been undermined by the unforeseen development of families requesting medical intervention.

Mr Danny Morrison, editor of the paper, blamed the Roman Catholic hierarchy for putting pressure on relatives. Asked whether he thought it was coming to an end, Mr Morrison said: "No, it is a completely voluntary protest and it is not one we would recommend the prisoners to go on, and it is not one we would recommend them to go off."

If the hunger strike ended it would be a considerable political bonus for Mr James Prior, the newly-arrived Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and it would come shortly after Lord Gower, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, met relatives of the hunger strikers. His predecessor, Mr Michael Allison never saw them and although Lord Gower said the five demands were not on offer, it is understood that the relatives were impressed with the understanding he showed of the problem.

The meeting is being seen as a change of tone at the Northern Ireland Office. Mr Prior has said that once the hunger strike is over, if the prisoners need amplification of what is on offer, Lord Gower will go into the Maze.

Dr David Owen, a joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday urged the Government to take a much higher profile in trying to find a political solution for the Province.

The full assistance of the French Government in helping to bring about a solution of the Irish problem was promised in Dublin yesterday by M Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister (our Dublin Correspondent writes).

M Cheysson spent more than an hour with Dr Garet Fitzgerald, the Prime Minister, and told him France was committed to his efforts to work for a settlement.

Works convenor Mr Alex Calder told the meeting there was no more money available and the offer was better than nothing.

After hearing of yesterday's strike threat, Mr Armstrong said it was unfair of unions to talk of increased wages only in percentage terms which related to basic pay. Last year's 6.5 per cent wage rise did not take into account the bonus incentive scheme which had raised average wages by 13 per cent since last November.

The company was now offering to raise the bonus ceiling from £220 to £300. If industrial engineers could carry out full plant audits to introduce more efficient methods of working.

Mr Granville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the union negotiating team, described the offer as "a shocking, disgraceful response to our claim. This is chicken feed for our members."

He said the "take it or leave it" nature of the offer had increased all 34 union negotiators, including 11 national officers. The company was proposing to impose industrial action.

He added: "If one wants to inquire more deeply into this—and I don't think it is necessary—if Mrs Milliner had gone to see Dr Jones immediately she came back and explained fully about the dog bite in India. I think it more than likely treatment would have been started. But she did not."

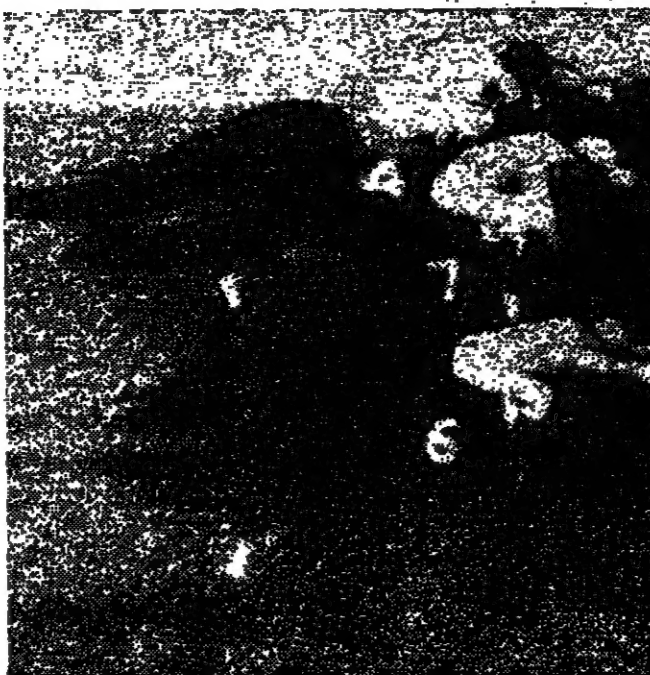
Mr Goddard said: "Laying the blame on someone's doorstep is not going to get my sister back. Getting the message across and a month later, possibly save someone else's life."

Mr Goddard said the coroner came to his verdict on the facts before him, but he felt that more facts could have been brought out if certain lines of inquiry had been allowed.

Mr Ken Johnstone, spokesman for Gloucester Area Health Authority, said afterwards they were deeply distressed at the death.

Investigation by the health authority could not be completed until after the inquest. Now it would consider what form the inquiry might take.

Background, page 2



Dead heat: Two seagulls, which joined the race on the final stretch, cross the line well ahead of the three front-runners in a beak-and-beak photo-finish at Belmont Park, New York. The winner (among the horses) was No 6, Proud Bidder.

Unions call for strike on 3.8% BL offer

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Union leaders at BL have recommended the company's \$8,000 car workers to strike from November 1 unless management substantially improve their 3.8 per cent "take it or leave it" pay offer.

Union negotiators yesterday described the offer by BL in response to a 20 per cent claim as "chicken feed".

A recommendation for general strike action will be put to a meeting of 200 senior shop stewards from the company's 34 plants on October 9. The negotiating team ruled out a secret ballot, despite determined opposition from a minority faction led by Mr Roy Sanderson, national officer of the electricians union.

BL is already suffering from the rapidly escalating effects of a three-day-old strike at its big Cowley plant which by last night had halted all car production.

Commenting on the strike threat, Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars director of employee relations, said: "We are obviously not in a robust enough situation to withstand any widespread or protracted industrial action. We would not survive."

There would be a widespread loss of jobs if they were successful in getting a lot of people out on strike."

There was a glimmer of hope for Mr Armstrong after a mass meeting of workers at Leyland Vehicles' Lancashire factories, yesterday, when they voted to accept the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer but rejected proposed changes in working practices.

Works convenor Mr Alex Calder told the meeting there was no more money available and the offer was better than nothing.

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Background, page 2

Giant hole in space discovered

From Michael Hamlyn

New York, Oct 2

Astronomers have discovered a gigantic hole in space, which takes up as much as one per cent of the universe. The discovery upsets modern cosmological theory.

Scientists using telescopes at three main observatories saw a region of space large enough to hold 2,000 galaxies the size of the Milky Way and which appears to contain almost nothing.

"The number of galaxies we were expected to find was about 25," said Dr Paul Schechter, of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, in Arizona, one of the three observatories. "The number we saw was either one or zero."

The void, which was identified during a survey made by Dr Schechter and scientists from Michigan, Yale and California, lies behind the constellation of Boötes.

The hole, which is reckoned to be 300 million light years across (the Milky Way is 100,000 light years wide and light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per second) profoundly upsets the foundation theory of the universe, which suggests that the distribution of matter and motion in the universe is homogeneous in all directions.

According to Dr Schechter, the galaxies are thought to have been uniformly distributed throughout the universe at one time, but to have gradually gathered into clusters and even to superclusters, forming voids in between.

"It is not surprising that we should have regions where the density is less than expected, but this is something far beyond what we might have expected. You would look for a void to be down by a factor of three, not by a factor of 10 or more."

He suggests that the hole indicates that the universe may have evolved in an unexpected way billions of years ago.

It is possible that matter may be concentrated in the void, but it would be organized in a perverse way, or may be too small or too faint to see.

The effects have already spread to Longbridge where 300 workers assembling engines for Cowley were laid off last night. Six hundred and fifty essentially workers on strike are demanding lay-off pay for Tuesday when they were sent home because of a shortage of bodies from the adjoining press factory. A new pay and conditions package was introduced last year excluded payments for workers laid off as a result of industrial action elsewhere in BL.

The strike has halted production of the new Triumph Acclaim which goes on sale on Wednesday, together with the Princess and Ital models. BL already has 7,500 models of the Acclaim in showrooms.

Costs rise for married Prince

The Prince of Wales, faced with rising expenses after his recent marriage, is to take 25 per cent more of the income from the Duchy of Cornwall this year, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

When the Prince was 21, he became entitled to the whole of the duchy income but decided to offer half to the Consolidated Fund administered by the Exchequer. However, the arrangement was subject to review and the Prince will only give 25 per cent of his income to the fund this year.

A Palace spokesman said the expenses of the Prince's household and the amounts required to meet the cost of undertaking public duties would rise sharply.

"In particular there will be the additional cost of maintaining a separate establishment at Kensington Palace, and a considerable increase in the size of the Prince and Princess of Wales's household."

He said the Government had accepted the Prince's offer of a quarter of his duty's annual income of £350,445.

The Prince has never received any money from the Civil List, and meets the expense of public engagements out of his proportion of duchy income. However, he does not pay income tax.

Snow falls in Scotland

Snow fell in parts of Scotland yesterday while heavy rain in Wales and the north of England caused flooding. The RAC said the snow made driving hazardous in the Grampians and that motorists faced flooding in the south of Scotland. Snow closed the Perth to Braemar road at Bervie Elbow.

A boy aged 15, drowned yesterday after being swept out to sea by waves while walking along the coast at Llandanwg, near Barmouth, North Wales.

Forecast, back page

Reagan launches huge nuclear weapon drive

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 2

President Reagan today announced that his Administration was going ahead with the production of at least 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) but he scrapped plans for the missiles to be shrouded around a network of shelters in the Nevada and Utah desert.

Instead, the President said three long-term basing options would be considered in the next three years. They are: placing the missiles on-board aircraft, protecting them with short ballistic missiles or placing them deep underground.

While research and development work is going ahead into the future basing mode for the MX, a limited number of the missiles—probably about 30—will be deployed in sites which are now used to house the Titan and Minuteman ICBMs which the MX is intended to replace.

The first MX missiles will be deployed in 1986 and it is hoped that all 100 of them will be in position before the end of this decade, providing a capability of 1,000 nuclear warheads.

Announcing a five-point programme for upgrading America's strategic defences, President Reagan said his intention was to "enable the United States to keep the peace well into the next century."

His programme had three objectives, he said. These were to deter a Soviet attack, to ensure the United States remained capable of responding to future improvements in Soviet nuclear weapons and, to maintain a strategic balance with the Russians which was "the keystone to future arms reduction."

President Reagan also disclosed plans to strengthen and modernize the stretched and sea-based leg of America's nuclear triad. He said his Administration intended to go ahead with the development of the B-1 long-range bomber to replace the 30-year-old B-52. The first squadron of B-1s will be operational by 1986.

Research and development work would be continued on an advanced technology bomber, known as Stealth, which is designed to elude enemy radar. This bomber will be deployed in the 1990s.

Strategic sea defence would be reinforced by the continued construction of Trident ballistic missile submarines at the rate of one a year. The submarines will be equipped with a large and more accurate sea-launched missile known as the Trident II, or D5.

As the D5 missile will not be ready until 1989, America intends to deploy several hundred cruise missiles on general purpose submarines beginning in 1984.

President Reagan also announced programmes for improving America's strategic communications and control systems and strategic defences. These will include the replacement of five squadrons of aging F-106 interceptors with new F-15s and the acquisition of between six and nine Awaacs airborne surveillance aircraft.

The President's announcement, made before the assembled press and television cameras in the East Room of the White House, represents the biggest reorganization and expansion of America's strategic forces in the country's history, the effects of which will be felt until the end of this century.

The aim is to edge what the President described as the window of vulnerability to a Soviet attack. President Reagan and his advisors have long argued that America's strategic superiority has been eroded during the past decade and that there is now considerable doubt about whether the country's strategic defences would survive a Soviet "first strike."

A senior Defence Department official said that 96 per cent of the Minuteman ICBMs could be wiped out in that event.

Today's announcement reverses two decisions taken by the previous Carter Administration. President Carter abandoned plans to build the B-1 bomber in 1977 on the ground that it would quickly become vulnerable to improved

Continued on page 5, col 7

The Monarch of the Glen. Painted by Laurence Scott about 1850. The original has been in the care of Dewar's since 1840 for many years.

Dewar's
The Original
Whisky
First to bottle the spirit of Scotland

Dons' redundancy scheme 'would prove unworkable'

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A national redundancy scheme for tenured university staff would almost certainly be unworkable, according to a confidential legal advice given to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals.

The committee announced last week that it had decided to draw up guidelines for compensation payments to be made to redundant university staff so as to provide "reasonably equitable treatment for the victims of government policy."

However, in written advice last July, Mr. Alexander Irvine, QC, made clear that any attempt to formulate those guidelines into a scheme, agreed by universities and the relevant unions, was likely to fail.

He said it was unlikely that academics, or their unions, would agree to a scheme where the amount of compensation payable would have to be limited to substantially less than could be recovered in damages through the courts.

Even if the unions did agree, that would not prevent an aggrieved lecturer resigning his union membership and seeking his common law rights.

"It would need only a few academics to adopt this course to undermine the whole proposal," Mr. Irvine said.

The Association of University Teachers has said it will not accept any redundancy scheme, and that it will fight each case through the courts.

Mr. Irvine suggested that not all tenured staff would be able successfully to claim wrongful dismissal, and would therefore not be eligible for compensation beyond their statutory right to limited redundancy payments under the Employment Protection Act.

No names are given by Mr. Irvine but examples of universities in which it appears that notice may be given to tenured staff include Southampton (three months), Leeds (three months), and Aberdeen (six months) for all except professors in established chairs.

Mr. Irvine gave the committee illustrations of the kind of compensation courts would be likely to award to academics who did have full security of tenure and who successfully sued for damages.

A lecturer aged 35 earning £3,750, for example, who was reemployed after a year on a lower salary might expect to receive nearly £90,000, but would receive only £1,300 (his basic redundancy payment) if reemployed immediately with no loss of earnings.

The latter sum would also be all he would be entitled to get if dismissal involved no breach of contract.

A lecturer aged 50 earning £12,860 who was reemployed after a year on a salary third lower than his previous salary might expect to receive about £40,000, but only £2,470 if reemployed immediately with no loss of earnings.

A professor aged 45 on an average professorial salary of £18,480 who did not find a permanent job but made casual earnings of £15,000 a year might get more than £200,000; that would be reduced to £80,000 if he found employment after a year on two thirds of his previous salary.

Suspicious of drug gang

Drug smugglers suspected their American partners of putting customs men on their trail, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Continuing his opening speech on the third day of the trial of three men, Dennis Howard Marks, Morgan Stewart Prentiss and Hedley Morgan, who deny smuggling and dealing in cannabis, Mr. John Rogers, QC, for the prosecution, said carbon sheets were found when customs men raided Mr. Prentiss's home in London.

Mr. Rogers said: "It was the most interesting item. When studied by experts the sheets produced a perfect copy of a letter written by Prentiss."

The letter, described as "observations," Mr. Prentiss wrote: "Double antennae on cars, the constant watch etc, are what I experienced, including hearing their radio communications on my car radio."

The question mark remained with the Yanks. The fact that all this trouble began with them raising hell and wanting an immediate inventory smells. They all stink bad."

Prentiss then gave a warning: "Use phones and addresses most carefully. We can still come out of this smelling sweet. We must think super-carefully."

The hearing continues on Monday.



Lord Soper, the Methodist and pacifist, addressing a crowd at Tower Hill, London. Last night he received the World Methodist Council's Peace Award at St Ermin's Hotel, in Westminster. (Photograph by Bill Warhurst).

Hallé finds Stravinsky too costly

By Martin Huckerby, Music Reporter

The financial difficulties of one of Britain's main regional orchestras, the Hallé, have reached such a stage that it has been forced to cancel performances of Stravinsky's *The Firebird* ballet music because it cannot afford to pay the extra players who would be needed.

The Hallé has decided that it will not play *The Firebird* in November at two concerts in Manchester and one in Sheffield, and will instead play Mendelssohn's *Reformation Symphony*, which demands fewer players.

Mr. Clive Smart, the general manager, said yesterday that although the Hallé was a large orchestra, 99-strong, it would have needed about 10 extra players, particularly trumpet players, for the Stravinsky piece; that would have added between £4,000 and £5,000 to the cost.

Mr. Smart said the Hallé's spending was on target and audiences were holding up well, despite the recession, but there was insufficient outside support.

The Arts Council gave some extra money to the regional orchestras this year, but the amount was insufficient to overcome the Hallé's difficulties.

Illegal CB radio threat to emergency beepers

By Kenneth Gosling

Radio paging "beepers" widely used by the emergency services, in hospitals and by industry, are facing growing interference from citizen's band radio, and although the Home Office has announced a legal CB service from November 2, there are fears that illegal CB use will continue to grow.

The Selective Paging Committee, which represents manufacturers and operators of paging systems, yesterday asked the Government to support its proposal to move paging from the 27MHz radio band to an exclusive alternative frequency band of at least 10MHz between 30 and 41MHz.

The committee also gave details of tests carried out to assess "blocking" by CB transmission.

They had shown that CB radio could cause interference on 12 channels up to 1,300 metres from a paging site, and in some cases beyond that radius. A user's immediate reaction would be to assume his receiver or installation was at fault.

In similar tests on the proposed legal CB specification, no discernible interference was recorded. The legal frequencies will be 27 MHz or 34 MHz FM (frequency modulated). Illegal sets are AM (amplitude modulated).

There are more than 4,000 paging systems in use in Britain involving more than 100,000 receivers, and the total is growing by 15 per cent a year.

Mr. Rex Thorne, the committee chairman, said paging was a very efficient form of communication but its signals lasted only a few seconds at comparatively low power.

"CB generally operates at a higher transmitting power and is boosted by an auxiliary high power unit known as a burner, which effectively overpowers any weaker signal in the vicinity."

That might prevent a member of an emergency team from reaching a patient who was having a heart attack.

Mr. Thorne said they had been told by the Home Office to wait until the legal service was introduced to determine whether the level of interference decreased.

The committee would continue compiling statistics on every form of interference, and would supply them to British Telecom and the Home Office.

Users of CB have no need for slang when chatting with fellow enthusiasts. Plain language is just as effective, a guiding newsletter out yesterday stated (The Press Association reports).

Benefits of Stansted 'substantial'

From John Young, Queen's, Essex

The British Airports Authority was challenged yesterday over its assertion that it would be "reasonable" for people to accept the disadvantages of a new London airport at Stansted.

In written evidence to the public inquiry at Quendon, near Bishop's Cleeve, Mr. Norman Payne, the authority's chairman, has said that the national interest required further airport capacity in the London area.

"The authority believes there are substantial benefits in its provision at Stansted, and in the light of these benefits the adverse consequences are reasonable."

The inspector, Mr. Graham Eyre, QC, said he was puzzled by Mr. Payne's statement. "Are you saying that it is unreasonable on the part of local people in this part of Essex and Hertfordshire to reject your proposals?"

Mr. Payne said that was not his meaning. He also defended his statement that at a time when employment opportunities were desperately needed the development of Stansted provided "an oasis of opportunity in a desert of decline."

Leading article, page 17

Fears over contents of British sausage

From Arthur Osman, Shrewsbury

The British sausage, part of the staple diet of the nation, especially in times of recession, faces a lowering of its quality with government approval, it was claimed yesterday.

Shropshire Trading Standards Department in an attack on proposed meat product regulations announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, yesterday represented "a very significant drop in standards and the degree of protection currently available to the consuming public."

Pork sausages would still have to comply with a minimum standard of 65 per cent meat, but it is claimed, there would be no control over the minimum quality of "country-style sausages" or "country sausages with pork."

Last June the department received national support when it gave details of ways in which companies with household names were using modern technology to debase food.

Yesterday, in a report to be discussed by the county's public protection committee on Wednesday, it was stated that the proposed regulations were disturbing.

Shropshire intends to urge the Association of County Councils to press the matter with the Government.

The report said that recommendations for tighter control made by the Food Standards Committee, members of which were acknowledged experts from the trade, enforcement and consumer groups have been rejected by the Ministry.

"The trend towards debasement, far from being reversed, is actually in some cases being encouraged. These proposals quite simply weaken the existing law and, of even greater concern, they specifically legalise certain practices which are currently considered not only to be illegal but fraudulent."

The report gave examples such as cured meat which in future would be allowed to contain any number of unspecified "other ingredients."

Bacon would get "wetter" with increased injections of water and curing salts.

Burgers, which take a large slice of the convenience food market, were considered generally to be produced with a high meat content of at least 80 per cent. That would no longer be the case as they were to share the sausage's fate.

IN BRIEF

Victorian gates are stolen

Forty Victorian wrought iron garden gates, valued at between £70 and £150 each, were stolen from houses in Chiswick, London, early yesterday. They had been lifted off their hinges.

They were taken from the Eastbury Grove, Cornwall Grove and Balfour Grove areas.

RAF rescues surfer

Mr. Henry Kavanagh, a publican, of Rostrevor, Co. Down, who was reported missing while wind surfing in Gullinagooly, Co. Northern Ireland, on Thursday and given up for dead, was found alive yesterday on Buckhouse Island by an RAF helicopter.

Trouser treasure

About £4,000 was discovered in a pair of trousers given to a Union of Catholic Mothers jumble sale in Hove, Sussex, just before they were to be sold for 20p. The money had not been claimed last night.

Restaurant destroyed

A restaurant was destroyed and several businesses were badly damaged when fire swept through a big building in George Street, Oxford, yesterday. More than fifty firemen prevented the blaze from reaching thousands of gallons of potentially explosive paint and cooking oil.

Park extended

Another 580 acres of Exmoor, at Landbourn, Exford, was taken over yesterday by Somerset County Council to preserve it for the nation. It has cost £22,000, of which 80 per cent will be met by government grant.

Inquiry plea dropped

The family of Mr. David Woodhouse, aged 27, of Fowhope, near Hereford, who has been in a coma for five months after an appendix operation, has shelved plans to ask the Prime Minister for a top level inquiry.

£20,000 jewel raid

Four thieves escaped with rings and other jewelry valued at £20,000 yesterday after bursting into a jeweller's premises, in Eccleshall Road, Sheffield, and tying up a girl assistant.

Marina rejected

Plans for a marina on the Montgomery Canal near Walsby, Leicestershire, were rejected by Montgomery District Council planning committee yesterday, after a 33-signature petition against proposals for a basin for 100 boats.

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Sir William Rees-Mogg

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Moderate Walesa defeats radical union challengers

From Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 2

Mr Lech Walesa was tonight re-elected chairman of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union, in an overwhelming majority in the first round.

Of the 38 votes, more than double the number—201—won by Mr Marian Jurczyk, the runner-up among the four candidates. Mr Andrzej Gwiazda came third with 74 votes and Mr Jan Rulowski fourth with 52.

Delegates attending the union's first national congress thus endorsed the two most moderate contestants, though many had obviously been attracted by the more radical sentiments expressed by the fiery Mr Rulowski.

Predictions that a significant number of delegates would regret the approval of what is sometimes seen as Mr Walesa's tendency to act without heeding the wishes of the rank-and-file members, were shown to be unfounded when he came to the vote.

The plainest speaking of the second stage of this congress came in a marathon session, ending early today, at which Mr Rulowski hinted that it might be a good thing for Poland to reconsider its total commitment to the Warsaw Pact.

The Government should present better alternatives in foreign policy, Romania, Albania and even Cuba had created alternative ways, ways of by-passing the military power of France and Greece had left their alliance's military structure, he pointed out.

He drew gasps of astonishment with the boldness of his remarks. In his opening statement as a candidate for the chairmanship and in the following question time, he spared his audience no room for doubt about what he thought of the Soviet Union.

Mr Rulowski, who spent four years in prison during the 1950s for trying to escape to the west after repeated conflicts with the authorities, has said before the congress, but this was the biggest audience he has ever had.

West accused of financing union's 'campaign of lies'

From Michael Dinyan, Moscow, Oct 2

The Russians today accused the West of masterminding and financing "Operation Poland" to allow Solidarity, the independent trade union, to inundate Poland with slanderous bulletins and conduct an "outrageous campaign" of lies and slander.

The accusation, made in a weekly supplement of the government newspaper *Izvestia*, comes after yesterday's allegation that the union was planning at its congress to seize political power, demand communism and break Poland's ties with its allies.

Reporting from Warsaw, *Tass* asked how far the union could go in violating its own charter and agreements signed with the Government. It claimed that there were calls to set up a Solidarity dictatorship in Poland and carry out a counter-revolution by force if necessary.

Tass particularly attacked Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, one of the radical rivals to Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, for the post of national chairman. It called delegates' demands for the uninterrupted supply of Soviet oil and raw materials "arrogant", and said the union was trying to show Soviet-Polish economic relations in a false light.

IN BRIEF

France falls in line on rights pact

Strasbourg, Oct 2—France announced its full acceptance of the European Convention on Human Rights today, opening the way for French citizens to take their government to the European human rights court in Strasbourg.

Mr André Chénedegat, the European Affairs Minister, announced his government's decision today before the Council of European Parliamentary Assembly.

The announcement, 31 years after the first signatures to the Convention, brings France into line with 15 of the Council's 21 member states, including Italy, West Germany and Britain. France signed the original document in 1950 and ratified it in 1954, but with reservations, in particular on Article 25, which covers right of appeal to the Strasbourg court.

President Mitterrand made full ratification part of his election campaign. The convention, widely regarded as the Council of Europe's most important achievement, covers a wide range of civil and political liberties, such as freedom of thought and expression, respect for privacy and the right to a fair hearing.

Mr Chénedegat said: "Opening the right of appeal before an international authority to individuals has long appeared to some people as a luxury." —*Reuters*.

Sabotage against Spanish destroyer in Santander

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 2

A destroyer of the Spanish Navy on patrol missions against ETA, the Basque terrorist organisation, was damaged by an explosion early today while it was in Santander harbour. A 10ft hole was blown in its side. No one was injured.

Defence Ministry officials said there was no doubt the *Marcos de Ensenada* had been the object of sabotage, and later the San Sebastian fishermen's radio station said it had been called by an ETA spokesman claiming responsibility.

If confirmed, this would be the first act of sabotage in several months. It is also the first time any sabotage has been reported against naval units since the *Calvo Sotelo* Government took the decision

His remarks were also heard over loudspeakers by people standing outside the sports complex where the congress is taking place. Only months ago the public expression of such views would have been inconceivable in Poland.

Mr Rulowski added that the Helsinki Final Act, signed by 35 nations including the Soviet Union, spoke of the right to join or leave international alliances. This offered Poland an alternative to its present foreign policy.

"I think our mistake has been to accept the theory of the real or imagined threat of the Soviet Union. This has inhibited us from seeking to attain all our aims. . . . I propose rejection of this inhibition since we cannot define its parameters until we determine the imperialist policies of the Soviet Union," he asserted.

No one had the right to refuse Solidarity to express opinion on foreign policy, he said, and proposed that the union should include in its programme the implementation of the Helsinki resolutions.

The mass media would argue, he continued, that he had gone beyond the limits of union activity, but the problems of the union had to be seen in a wider perspective.

Mr Walesa, in much more cautious candidature speech, told delegates: "I am worried by one thing—that we badly underestimate our partner (the Government). We have too much self-confidence and at the same time fail to notice problems, troubles and methods with which we can be defeated."

For this reason, he added, "I am going to say with not endorse this union programme, because it would be just as if you were to put me on a plane which I don't know how to pilot."

If an agreement was endorsed it would only be with a view to implementing it, Mr Walesa added.

And so he reached his conclusion that politics was not a question of discussions, but of action.

IN BRIEF

Velazquez sold for record \$6m

New York—A Velazquez painting, fetched a record \$6m (about £3.3m) from its sale to the Kimball art museum in Fort Worth, Texas. It is a full-length portrait, "Don Pedro de Barberana y Aparregui", and was from the collection of the late George Wildenstein.

Roman fort found

Moscow—Soviet archaeologists have discovered a Roman fortified military camp in the Crimea, believed to have been founded in about AD45 by legionnaires who intervened in the domestic struggle between King Mithradates VIII of the Bosphorus and his brother Cotis.

Poll on terrorism

Rome—The Communist Party plans to distribute a million forms containing 25 questions to be completed by non-communists as well as communists to test opinion on the terrorist issue.

Zurich clashes

Zurich—Police used teargas during clashes with hundreds of youths in Zurich in the city's first major disturbance for several months.

Fewer leave

Tel Aviv—The number of Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union is the lowest in 12 years, according to the Jewish Agency, an Israel-based immigrants' aid association. Only 300 were allowed to leave last month.

US decision could cost Britain £1,000m

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

President Reagan's decision to procure the Trident 2 D-5 missile will almost certainly prompt Britain to follow suit, adding at least another £1,000m to the Government's strategic weapons bill.

The Government resolved last year to buy the Trident 1 C-4 missile from the United States, to replace Polaris as Britain's nuclear deterrent in the 1990s. The cost of buying the missiles, building four new submarines and designing new warheads was estimated to be in the region of £5,000m over 15 years.

But Whitehall officials will almost certainly advise the Cabinet that Washington should now be approached again with a view to switching from the C-4 to the D-5, which is only kept in line with the Americans. The D-5 will have a range of about 5,000 miles when fired from its parent submarine—compared with the 4,000 miles of the C-4, and the mere 2,800 miles of Polaris. It can also carry up to 14 independent warheads of 150 kilotons each—equal to 150,000 tons of conventional explosive.

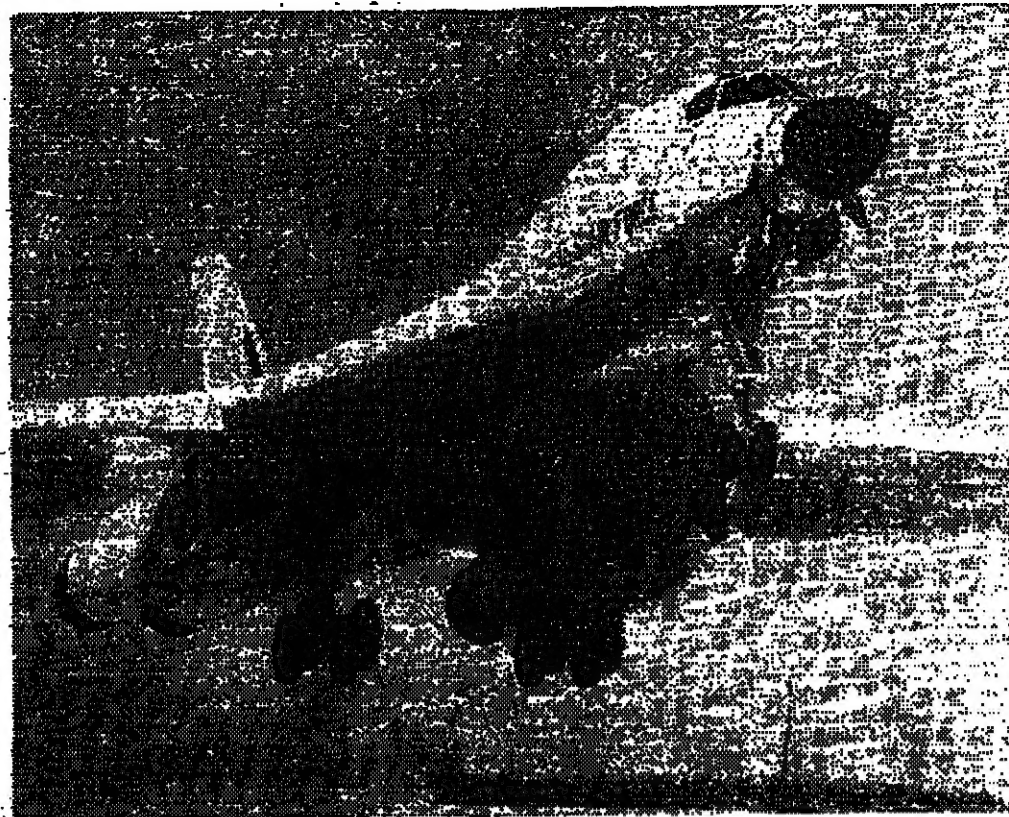
Not only that but the D-5, unlike the C-4, is likely to be manoeuvrable in space so that it will be even less vulnerable than its predecessors to enemy defences.

All these improvements are more than Britain really needs for its relatively straightforward mission of threatening Moscow and other Soviet cities. But to stay with the original C-4 decision would saddle the

Royal Navy with a system already outdated by the Americans—and therefore less able to share United States supporting facilities.

Like the D-5 decision, those involving the MX and the B-1 bomber have come as no great surprise, although President Reagan has shelved the big issue of where and how to base the MX missile.

MX will become the main land-based intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the United States, with the ability to attack missile sites in the Soviet Union. It will be twice as big and twice as accurate as the Minuteman-3, currently



The B-1 bomber resurrected by President Reagan.

expected, will not guarantee that same capability. But the mobility of MX when the question of its basing has been finally answered should at least ensure that the Russians could not wipe out all the American ICBM force in one devastating pre-emptive strike.

The revived B-1 bomber is likely to be a smaller, subsonic version of the aircraft cancelled by the Carter Administration. In recent months it has become known as the Long-Range Combat Aircraft, whose role will be to act as a stopgap until a still more advanced bomber can be produced for the 1990s.

The decision now to station 100 of them, though not un-

the most modern ICBM on United States soil.

Each of its 10 separate warheads will have a yield of around 350 kilotons (the bombs which fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 were less than 20 kilotons) and should be able to land within 100 yards of their targets.

The original aim was to build and station some 200 MX missiles, which analysts said would be more than enough to destroy the whole Russian ICBM force in their hardened shelters—or at least to threaten to do so.

The decision now to station 100 of them, though not un-

Reagan bows to lobby on missile base sites

Continued from page 1

Soviet defences. President Carter had also come in favour of a mobile land-based deployment system for the MX, known as the multiple protective shelter scheme or more colloquially as the "race track shell game".

The President's decision today on the MX, which was taken by him personally after intensive lobbying by interest groups within his administration, the Armed Forces and Congress, came as a surprise.

Although he had already abandoned President Carter's plan to base 200 of the missiles among 4,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada, he had been widely expected to opt for a scaled-down version of the same scheme. The almost unanimous opinion of the American press and Congress was that he would proceed with the deployment of 100 missiles to be sited around 1,000 shelters.

A senior Defence Department official said the President had rejected that plan because it did not cover the vulnerability of the Minuteman and Titan force.

There was also a domestic political reason for the President's decision. Strong opposition to the plan to base the missiles in Utah and Nevada had developed among environmentalist and other interest groups which threatened litigation that could have delayed deployment of the MX for years. Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, one of President Reagan's closest political confidants, was a leading

opponent of multiple protective shelter scheme.

Defence officials emphasized today that a combination of the three basing modes for the MX may be used. It was made clear that the air-based option was still favoured by senior officials in the Pentagon, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, even though it is opposed by the Air Force.

The cost of President Reagan's strategic programme will be \$180,300m (£98,500m) over the next six years. High though this figure sounds it represents only about 15 per cent of projected overall American defence spending during that period.

No breakdown of the costs of the different programmes has been given. Earlier estimates for the MX programme ranged between \$33,000m and \$65,000m which would have made it the most expensive weapons system ever devised. President Reagan's MX programme will cost less initially. The B-1 bombers will cost £200m each.

If the President decides to go ahead with the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles (ABM) to defend the MX it would involve altering the ABM treaty with Moscow, which was signed by President Nixon in 1972 as a companion to Salt 1. This restricts the Soviet Union and the United States to the deployment of only one ABM system each.

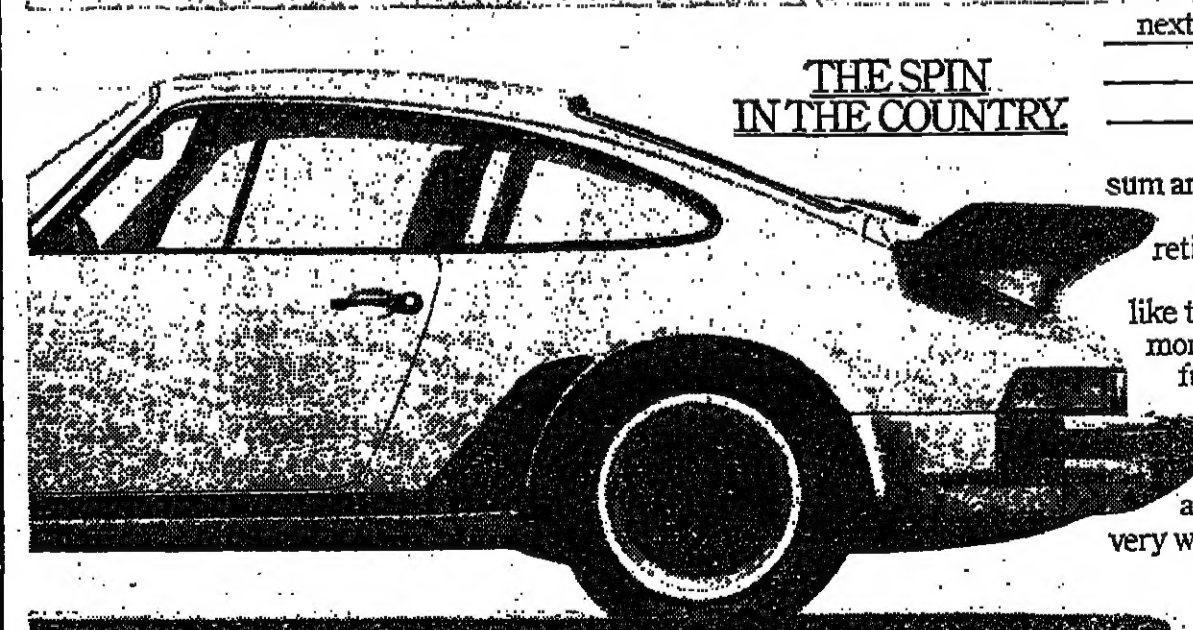
The Soviet system is deployed around Moscow; but the Americans never took up their option to deploy ABMs.

Talks on strategic arms limitation are expected to be resumed early next year.

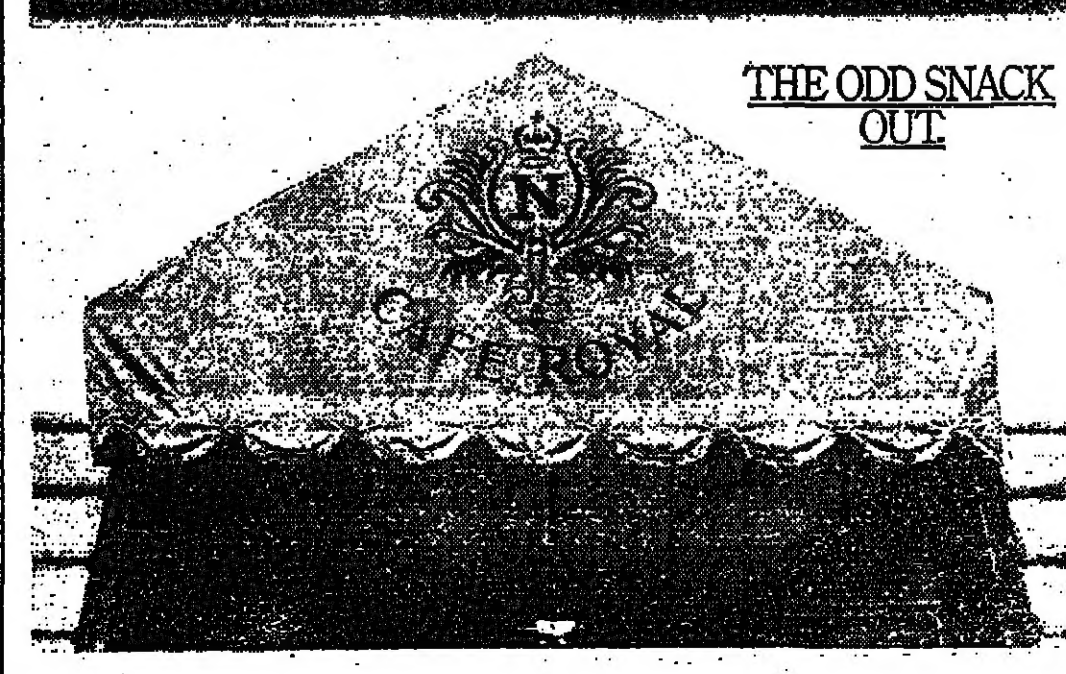
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Israel sets out to win friends and end isolation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 2

The Israeli Government has embarked on a concerted effort to break out of the diplomatic isolation that has marked the country's relations with the Soviet bloc and much of the Third World in recent years.

As part of the diplomatic offensive, a detailed Israeli plan for a new, agriculturally-based approach to the problems of developing nations has been circulated at the United Nations in New York. A senior Foreign Ministry official said it had been welcomed as a positive development by a number of Third World governments already contacted.

In addition during the past week Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister, has taken advantage of the United Nations session to hold separate private meetings with his Soviet and Polish counterparts. It was the first meeting between the two Foreign Ministers since 1967, and the first with the Soviet Foreign Minister since 1976.

A central aim of Israel's strategy is to restore relations with some of the black African nations which broke diplomatic contact in 1973 in protest at the Israeli crossing of the Suez Canal.

Although no names were given, Israeli sources believe that among the countries most likely to be involved in such a move would be Kenya, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Tanzania and Zaire. At present Israel has varying degrees of informal relations with each, ranging in status from trade missions to a representative operating from a friendly embassy.

Israel's hopes were boosted at the United Nations on Monday, when Mr Gabriel Bacchus, Minister, Liberia's Foreign Minister, called on those African countries which had severed relations in 1973 to begin a re-examination of their policy. He also expressed support for the Camp David agreements.

At the 60-minute session with Mr Joseph Ceyrek, of Poland, Mr Shamir is understood to have proposed a cultural exchange as a first step towards reestablishing diplomatic ties, broken in 1967.

In Western diplomatic circles, Israel's wide-ranging diplomatic efforts are seen as evidence that the Government is striving to shake off the image of an international pariah, and also to capitalize on the election of President Reagan.

Car bomb death toll rises to 83

Beirut, Oct 2. — Police said today that the death toll had risen to 83 after a car bomb exploded near the external information bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut, leaving more than 300 injured.

Mr Mahmoud Labady, a PLO official spokesman and a survivor of yesterday's explosion, said in his shattered office that the blast signalled the start of a new kind of war between the PLO and Israel.

Israel today denied that its agents were responsible for the blast. A group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility.

Mr Labady claimed the spate of bombings against PLO and leftist targets in Lebanon was an Israeli violation of the July 24 ceasefire sponsored by the United States and the United Nations. — AP and Reuters.

Redgrave Auschwitz film banned

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 2

Israeli television will not screen *Playing for Time*, an American film about the Nazi holocaust, because Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the star, has supported the Arab cause in Palestine.

Mr Joseph Lapid, director of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, said today: "I am a survivor of the holocaust; my father perished in the holocaust." He called it obscene that an activist supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization should have been cast as an Auschwitz inmate.

Miss Redgrave has been an outspoken critic of Israel and actively supported the Palestinian cause by producing another film for the PLO.

The British actress won an Emmy award for her portrayal of Fania Fensel, a real woman who has objected to being portrayed by Miss Redgrave.

China's economic reform

Industrial revolution experiment opens way for free enterprise

From David Bonavia, Jinan, Oct 2



China's easternmost province of Shandong is in the throes of a sweeping economic reform masterminded in Peking by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior Deputy Chairman of the Communist Party, and his team of liberal economic planners.

Like other parts of China, Shandong has undergone a massive transformation of its industry, with entire factories being cleared of heavy industrial plant and the workforce retrained to make light industrial consumer goods. The idea is to raise the standard of living of the province's 73 million population, which is already putting a heavy strain on food supplies.

The most serious drought in nearly 50 years is well into its second year and many people in upland areas are living off their grain stores, while the lowlands depend for irrigation on reservoirs and wells.

The excess population, still growing at a rate of more than 1 per cent a year, is the main problem. We must persuade people to have only one child per family, or at most two, an official said in Jinan. Unfortunately, the senior cadres, whose job it is to persuade the masses to have fewer children, often have four or five themselves.

Surprisingly, the peasants of Shandong — or the rural cadres — have put up strong opposition to agricultural policies being pushed by the party leadership in Peking.

Aimed at enabling the peasants to enrich themselves quickly, the reform of agriculture encourages them to sign individual family con-

tracts with their production teams (units of a few score families apiece), promising to supply a fixed quota of grain or other produce after the harvest.

In return, the peasants are permitted to farm particular patches of farmland individually or in small work groups. The land formerly worked communally by the whole team is divided up by discussion or drawing lots. But although quite a few places have gone over to farming in small work groups, very few individual families have opted to farm independently. The family farming system is considered to be good for only the poorest areas.

Country markets and fairs are now thriving with peasants setting their own prices for their produce — something which was considered "capitalist" under the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Old men sell home-made kitchen implements, brushes and tools, while women hawk their home-made fruit juice and cakes.

Rises in the price of foodstuffs have hit the city

dwellers, and inflation at a rate of about 5 per cent last year has invalidated bonuses and subsidies which state-owned enterprises have been paying their workers.

Some factories have gone over to piece-rates, also suspect as a form of capitalism when Mao was alive. A woman making embroidered blouses for export can earn the equivalent of about £16 a month.

Welfare facilities depend on the prosperity of the individual factory, which is now encouraged to find its own markets and fix its own prices. The market economy has been given Peking's blessing, though there is still bureaucratic interference by ministries and local authorities, which affects productivity.

Unemployment, however, is a severe problem. Some factories are not replacing retiring workers while others are enrolling only the offspring of their older workers.

The elegant coastal resort of Qingdao (Tsingtau) — built by the Germans during their occupation of the area between 1898 and 1915 — has 30,000 unemployed out of a work force of about 500,000.

A new industry which will provide more jobs is tourism. Foreigners are now welcomed at a variety of places besides Qingdao and Jinan.

Shandong's economic problems are a mirror of those existing all over China, and the sixth National People's Congress, due to meet in November, will be expected to endorse legislation increasing the role of market forces and free enterprise.

Swiss accuse couple of spying for the KGB

Berne, Oct 2. — A couple alleged working for the Soviet KGB intelligence service are to be tried in Switzerland for spying against a foreign country, the Federal Justice and Police Department said today. It did not give their names but said the man was a Soviet citizen, aged 41, and his wife an East German, aged 40.

They were arrested at Zurich's Kloten Airport in mid-July when about to leave Switzerland, and had since admitted working for the KGB; the department said in a statement.

The couple are being detained in Zurich pending trial

there on charges of spying to the detriment of a foreign country. Mr Ulrich Hubacher, a department spokesman, said that the couple had been recruited to monitor the political, military and paramilitary aspects of one particular country. He declined to identify the country but said it did not border on Switzerland.

Since 1978, he said, the couple had made several visits to Switzerland.

The Swiss Government has protested to the Soviet and East German Embassies over the alleged use of Swiss territory for espionage activities. — Reuters.

West puts tight rein on Unesco

From Jonathan Feeny, Paris, Oct 2

Western nations today made significant progress in their campaign to bring the activities and growth of Unesco under greater control.

A meeting here of Unesco's 45-state executive board, whose function is to monitor the application of the organization's wide-ranging programme, ended with the adoption of a resolution containing recommendations for which Western powers and Japan have been pressing for a year.

The British delegation expressed pleasure at the outcome and another Western delegate said: "We got everything we could have hoped for."

Unesco's activities are financed mainly by industrialized non-communist nations but they are a minority under its one-state-one-vote procedure and have grown increasingly worried at the way the organization's programme has developed and proliferated.

Apart from specific areas of concern, such as the small number of member states not able to evaluate fully the way in which the Unesco secretariat administers the programme and budget, now running at \$1,044 million (£548m) for 1981-83.

They have been anxious to emphasize their concern during the three-week meeting of the executive board, drawn from Unesco's 155 member states, because Unesco is in the midst of drawing up a detailed plan for its activities in the second half of the decade.

The resolution adopted unanimously today said that this plan should "contain guidance about the gradual introduction of a built-in evaluation system applicable to Unesco's activities".

Member states should be presented with programming and financial alternatives to enable them to make choices, where appropriate, and they should be usually accepted proposals put by the secretariat.

Today's resolution also reflected Western concern at the range of Unesco activities. It said guidelines for the 1989 plan should "facilitate concentration of Unesco's activities on a small number of large scale programmes".

ARCHBISHOP LOSES HOPE OF RETURN

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong, Oct 2

Hopes that the Archbishop of Canton, Mgr Dominic Tang, might be permitted to return to China after Peking's conciliatory approach to Taiwan, are fading.

Mgr Tang, who was jailed for 22 years in China because of "counter-revolutionary activities", was released last year and allowed to come to Hongkong for treatment of an intestinal ailment.

Consecrated as Catholic Bishop of Canton in 1950, Mgr Tang was arrested last night in Hongkong in June this year and it was expected that there would be no opposition to his return.

However, the government-sponsored Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association in Peking, which does not recognize the Vatican, is still strongly opposed to his return.

Rugby Union

Expansive Orrell earn higher status in northern hierarchy

By Peter West

Rugby Player Cup holders, Leicester, have reached October 1981 with a record of 43 points per game in the "for" column. Their fixtures now become more consistently demanding but they must be confident of continuing a winning approach.

Cowenry last week there six years ago, and now they make do without their England international, Huw Davies and Marcus Rose, who have returned to Cambridge for a new university campaign. Cambridge are fielding nine out of 12 Blues in residence against Cambridge City today, one of them being Lillingston, who was a Scottish tourist in New Zealand last summer.

There are some good contests in the north, notably Orrell v Rosslyn Park, Sale v Moseley, Elyde v Gosforth, Liverpool v Roughton, and in important merit table fixtures, Orrell may have had a nasty hiccup at West Hartlepool recently but by all accounts they were in sparkling fettle at the Reddings seven days ago when they scored three tries in beating Moseley 22-3.

With so much talent at loose forward and in their back division even without the injured players they will surely be aiming to spread today's game as wide as possible. Ripley and Marnell are notable Park assets.

This is a new fixture for Orrell and further emphasis of expanding progress since their steady progress in the north, in opposition, in the early 70s and their exploits in the early years of the post-war competition. In the past season, Orrell beat Cardiff, Coventry, Gales, Gloucester, Gosforth, Hawick, Llanelli, Moseley, Pontypool and Warrington.

Moseley, whose start to the season has not been auspicious, has no excuses for last week's defeat. Their secretary, Bernard Mallin, says they were never in the game against Orrell, who played very well. Now Moseley have dropped eight players, including Field, the lock who led the Rest in last season's England trial, for a hard task at Sale.

A little further to the west, on Merseyside, Liverpool and Waterloo both aim to extend their conquering march. No side this season has crossed Liverpool's line.

In town, Swansea play Harlequins at Twickenham with injury problems and a background of two defeats, by Newport and Rotherham, in the Welsh Cup. London Scottish are at home to Northampton, London Welsh to Richmond and Wages to Blackheath. The Wages lose Melville in Yorkshire's camp against Ulster but their captain, Taylor, is fit again and they have a new stand-out player, Alan Jones, whose pedigree includes Leckwith, Winslow and England colors.

Rosslyn Park will have back down the moorway for a big day



Taylor: fit to play in Wages' merit table game.

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Rosslyn Park will have back down the moorway for a big day

of entertainment at Roehampton tomorrow in aid of the Spinal Injuries Association in the Year of the Disabled. The bar opens at noon, the fun begins at 1.0 and the climax (kick off 3.00) will be a match between an International XV and the Rugby Club of London Superstars. Upwards of 25 international players, of mixed vintages, will be parading their skills.

Scots plan new stand

The Scottish Rugby Union are planning a new £2m Elm Stand at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, which will be a match between an International XV and the Rugby Club of London Superstars. Upwards of 25 international players, of mixed vintages, will be parading their skills.

Rugby League

Reilly forced to give his knees best

By Keith Macklin

The heavily bandaged knees of the Castleford coach, Malcolm Reilly, whose campaign ribbons go back to the late 60s, have defeated the attempts of his players to get him to quit the game.

Last night Reilly said: "I don't really think I'm a player any more. My knees are hurting and I will not play if there is a danger of my hobbling off after 10 minutes. It would not be fair to the lads."

In his team for today's final, with Bradford Northern at Headingley, Reilly named the international centre Joyner at stand-off half. "This will give John more room to start moves," Reilly said, "and he can do a good defence for the lads."

Bradford Northern have their goal-kicking full back, Mumby, back in action following a knee operation and Halls is preferred centre to Redfern.

Neither Bradford Northern nor Castleford have inspired their supporters in the league this season. Both have won only two games, and the Castleford defence has conceded 151 points in six first division matches.

However, both teams have lifted their form in the Yorkshire Cup games, and Northern have had the tougher progress to the final, with three away games against Castleford's three home games.

It will be a battle between Castleford's attacking flair and Northern's often dull but always effective, all-round professionalism. It may be that Castleford's extra pace in attack will give them the cup this year.

Cardiff City are continuing to win the Cardiff and Wales Rugby Union scrum half, Holmes, and they are expected to have stepped up their offer to the player to £4,000.

Barrow, who have been seeking for some time to strengthen their squad, signed the experienced Wigan forward, Melling. In view of the high fees being asked for many of their transfer-listed players, the £3,000 fee is a bargain.

Hockey

Juniors switch thoughts to raising morale

By Sydney Friskin

The fifteenth annual hockey festival of the Northern Club at Great Crosby, near Liverpool, starts at 11.0 am today with a match between Purley and the England Juniors, playing as the Shadows. Later in the day the Scotland Juniors will play the Lightnings, and after starting tomorrow's programme against Norton, will bring the event to a close by playing the Lancashire Juniors.

England's juniors originally came into this event expecting to be part of their training and they qualified for the Junior World Cup tournament in Kuala Lumpur. Now they have not, it is a matter of honing a commitment, raising morale, keeping the system going and perhaps maintaining hope for the future.

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Equestrianism

Miss Oliver in lead as British dominate

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Victoria Oliver and her former highly successful small show hunter, Crown of Crowns, who has gone on to bigger and better things, are in the lead for the Midland Bank International open class (CCI) at the Wythe horse trials after yesterday's dressage.

Josephine Smith and Tudor Court, who last year won at Osberton, are lying third at this juncture, below Mary Bennett, second Smith from Kent on her veteran, unknown Rustic Rambler. So, at this stage, British riders are the dominant force among the several competing nations.

The national novice two-day event, Sue Benson on Regent Street is four points better than Colin Wares on Small Point, who is owned by Mrs Oliver's sister. Mrs Benson has an eight-point lead over Lucinda Prior-Palmer on Tokyo Bay.

There are an entry of 340 for Wythe whose primary function has always been to cater for the young, potential international horsemen.

HOME LAND INTERNATIONAL Open class: 1. Miss V. Oliver's Crown of Crowns, 2. Mrs M. Bennett's Rustic Rambler, 3. Mrs J. Smith's Tudor Court, 4. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 5. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 6. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 7. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 8. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 9. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 10. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 11. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 12. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 13. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 14. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 15. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 16. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 17. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 18. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 19. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 20. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 21. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 22. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 23. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 24. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 25. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 26. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 27. Mrs J. Smith's Rustic Rambler, 28. Mrs J. 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Football

Southampton pair reluctant to prolong Allison's happiness

By Stuart Jones

Football Correspondent

Malcolm Allison, sacked as manager of both Manchester City and Crystal Palace last season, was yesterday invited back to England. He will make his reappearance with his new club, Sporting Lisbon, who were drawn against Southampton in the second round of the UEFA Cup at the Dell on October 21 when he will face two of his former players, Channon and Watson.

"Some people wrote me off last season," he said yesterday, "but I'm not worried about proving them wrong. I've been at Red Boys of Luxembourg 11-0 on aggregate in the first round, we are top of the league, unbeaten, and I am having a good time. But then a manager is always happier when he is winning, like I was when I was last April and

I accompanied them on tours to Venezuela and Bulgaria. I have no regrets about leaving England." Mr Allison, who works as the coach with Srećko Radisic, once of Real Madrid, is not the only one with the knowledge of the opposition. Lawrie McMenamy's assistant, John Mortimer, spent three years in Lisbon in charge of Benfica. "When we go out there on November 4," he warned, "they will be roared on by a fanatical crowd of 50,000."

Liverpool and Aston Villa, who both stroled through the first round of the European Cup, are paired with familiar opponents. Liverpool, the holders, take on AZ 67 Alkmaar, beaten by the Dutch in the UEFA Cup final in May. Alkmaar, at home for the first leg, won the Dutch Cup as well as winning the championship by

12 points last season but they have since lost their leading scorer, Wald, and are currently only fifth.

Before the season began, Villa took on and beat the East German national side 4-1 at Villa Park and most of that side will be returning in a month with Dynamo Dresden. Liverpool, who won three years ago, Nottingham Forest, and Manchester United, all of whom played a dramatic victory in the shadow of the Europa Cup, are joined at home to put them out of the same competition last year.

Both Liverpool and Villa will be pleased to have avoided Bayern Munich, champions between 1974 and 1976, and Real Madrid, who ended Real Madrid's reign in 1961. The two former champions face each other, Glentworth, Northern Ireland's representatives, play CSKA Sofia and Juventus, unbeaten in the Italian League under the guidance of Brady, meet the Belgian champions, Anderlecht.

Tottenham Hotspur, England's representatives in the Cup Winners' Cup, must make only a short journey over the Irish Sea to Dundalk, a superb in both of their meetings with Ajax would be wise not to underestimate their opponents, who are the most successful Irish club in Europe. They have lost only four times in the last seven years and two years ago they won the FA Cup on aggregate to Celtic. Their last European defeat at Orkney Park was as long ago as 1968 when Rangers beat them in the first round. After the early departure of Ipswich Town, the only holders to survive the first round, and West Bromwich Albion, Arsenal are left to accompany Southampton in the UEFA Cup. They start with home

advantage against an unknown quantity in Winterslag, a Belgian club who are only beginning to find their way around Europe.

Scotland's two remaining sides, Aberdeen and Dundee United, face awkward trips to Romania and West Germany respectively. Aberdeen, conquerors of Ipswich, meet Arges Pitesti, another of Forest's victims two years ago. Dundee, who were beaten by Rangers, are bound to be cautious.

Dundee's manager, Jim McLean, described the draw against Borussia Mönchengladbach as "the most attractive in my 10 years with the club".

Allison: left with no regrets.

From Gerry Harrison, Sydney, Oct 2.

The weaknesses in the structure of English football placed a heavy burden on the inexperienced shoulders of a group of young players heading for the third World Youth Championships in Australia.

When the England squad gathered in London over the weekend of October 1-2, they found that it was the first time all 18 players had been together. Because this championship, sponsored by Coca-Cola and held on Monday, is open to players born after August 1961, it is basically an under-20 tournament. In that age group there are few players with considerable experience. Yet in the scorching hot climate of London, the players had to play a couple of low blows.

Players like Caton (Manchester City), Mackenzie (West Bromwich Albion), and Barmby (Norwich City) and a dozen other talented performers were not considered because their clubs would not release them. Worse, a handful of players originally released and selected for the trip—like Pates (Chelsea), Clark (Bristol Rovers), and Bolton (Bolton)—were forced to withdraw at the last moment by their clubs who urgently required their services.

This tournament comes at a difficult time for all European clubs. The North and South American

Tennis

Lewis gives his best but Clerc is unyielding

From Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

Buenos Aires, Oct 2

Argentina's first appearance in the final of the Davis Cup now seemed assured. With a double and two reverse singles to play, they lead Brazil 3-0. Today José Luis Clerc beat Jaime Yeste 6-4, 6-1, 6-0 then Guillermo Vilas subdued Christopher Mottram 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 in a match far more arduous than the score suggests.

The tall, blond, left-handed Lewis played as close to the limit of his resources as makes no difference but was eventually outplayed by Clerc on a shale court. Mottram was not so much outplayed as he was outplayed by Clerc. He made a total of 10 errors and was not played. Britain's perfunctory and good service were 12 or 13 in all. Clerc's unyielding and powerful backhand was a constant threat to the British players.

"In the first two sets I thought he was nervous and I took advantage and played well. Lewis said when he came off court, 'I don't think I played much worse in the third set, but he played better. I think he was a bit better. On that form he's the best player I've met apart from Borg.'"

It was always evident that, whereas Lewis could play no better, Clerc would improve when he was under pressure. His powerful backhand was a constant threat to the British players. Clerc had a powerful backhand and a powerful forehand. He was a powerful player. He was a powerful player. He was a powerful player.

Not could Lewis attack with his backhand. His powerful backhand was a constant threat to the British players. Clerc had a powerful backhand and a powerful forehand. He was a powerful player. He was a powerful player. He was a powerful player.

Such a tantalizing prospect briefly appeared when Lewis led 3-0 in the second set, having won the first set 6-2. But Clerc's relief at having won the first set had merely induced a temporary loss of momentum. From 2-0 up, Lewis was to win only one more game in the match. Indeed, he was soon struggling for points rather than for points. He was soon struggling for points rather than for points.

The second match sporadically attracted a more passionate response from the crowd. There was much waving of flags and cheering. The crowd was much more passionate. The crowd was much more passionate. The crowd was much more passionate.

In a repeat of last year's final at St Andrew's, Martin Thompson and Michael Fee of England held the United States in the morning foursets by two holes and were then one up in each of the singles with only one hole to go. The United States, the reigning 17-year-old scratch player, Billy Anderson.

Then Fee, the Norfolk amateur champion, went down by 2 and 2 in the final. The United States, the reigning 17-year-old scratch player, Billy Anderson.

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Olympic Games

Coe given credit for IOC's change of heart in defining an amateur

From Norman Fox

Sports Correspondent

Baden-Baden, Oct 2

In true keeping with their past, but not unwisely, the International Olympic Committee today unveiled a compromise on the modern definition of an amateur. They retained the rule but allowed sports federations to write their own interpretations.

Any sport thinking of a loose interpretation, allowing recognized professionals to compete in the Olympic Games, should be dissuaded by the IOC's wording of a by-law to Eligibility Rule 26. The law says that while each international sports federation is responsible for the wording of the eligibility rule relating to its sport, this must be approved by the IOC Executive Board.

Will Damm, chairman of the Eligibility Commission, made it clear that the IOC reserved the right to have the last say in this matter. The effect is that the IOC could veto any decision by a national association to control the money that is paid to athletes in exchange for advertising and other means.

Although Mr Damm claimed the IOC's action would bring about a slight easing of conscience, even Mr Damm's statement that an athlete cannot accept a contract on his behalf "will not put too many fresh obstacles in the way of a shrewd competitor."

Nonetheless, the change of emphasis towards recognition of reality was a step in the right direction. The IOC maintain they have moved no nearer to professionalism. Mr Damm admitted that in some cases, particularly football and tennis, difficulties would remain and he felt that a 100 per cent satisfactory definition did not exist. All that the IOC insisted upon was that no athlete should be paid directly, but that he should not be expected to suffer "material loss".

Rule 26 now says that a competitor who has received any financial rewards or material benefit in connection with his or her sport, except as permitted by the by-law to this rule. A declared professional in one sport is still declared in all sports in which he competes in the Olympic Games.

Sebastian Coe is taking much credit for what he called a "decisive" move. The IOC president said: "This speech was decisive. It has been promised by him that they will only have to ask to obtain assistance in forming a representative body."

The progress towards a less rigid concept of the Olympic Games came on the day that the IOC permitted into the club two women members, Mrs Hagmann of Iceland, and Mrs Forster of Venezuela, and Lord Exeter, the staunch defender of the true amateur, was elevated to honorary vice-president.

Lord Exeter also received the Gold Medal for outstanding service to the IOC and Pope John Paul II was offered a similar award for his encouragement for the Olympic Movement. Another medal awarded today had been withheld for 29 years. Jugoslavija's former world heavyweight boxing champion, was finally given the Olympic silver medal that was kept from him in the Games of 1952. Jugoslavija's former world heavyweight boxing champion, was finally given the Olympic silver medal that was kept from him in the Games of 1952.

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Cricket

Pakistan will not tour West Indies

From Norman Fox

Sports Correspondent

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 2

Pakistan has called off a proposed tour of the Caribbean next year. The West Indies Cricket Board of Control said last night it was to have replaced a visit by New Zealand with a tour by Pakistan because of the South African rugby tour of that country.

The board's statement said: "The West Indies Cricket Board of Control has received a letter from the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan declining its invitation to tour the West Indies in the period April 1982, for the following reasons: You will appreciate that our players have been playing non-stop cricket for a considerable period and it would not be possible to avail of your kind invitation."

"This decision has been received with great regret by the board because the visit had been agreed by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control and the International Cricket Conference in July this year. The West Indies board decided to accept the invitation to tour the West Indies in November whether it is feasible for another country to tour."

Although his career has been dented by injury, he will be a valuable addition to an attack which already boasts Clive Rice and Richard Hadlee, two of the world's leading fast bowlers. The Derbyshire and New Zealand opening batsman, John Wright, has withdrawn from a double-wicket tournament in Wellington, South Africa.

Reuter reports from Christchurch. Their decision was criticized by New Zealand cricket officials who feared it might compromise New Zealand's position with the International Cricket Conference. Wright said: "I did not realize the importance of this tour. My appearance was causing, so I have opted out. It was perhaps a premature decision to accept."

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Baseball

Hendrick joins forces with Rice and Hadlee

From Norman Fox

Sports Correspondent

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct 2

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Full European draws

By Stuart Jones

Football Correspondent

Second Round

European Cup

Liverpool v Aston Villa

Aston Villa v Liverpool

Aston Villa v Liverpool

Aston Villa v Liverpool

Aston Villa v Liverpool

Aston Villa v Liverpool

Aston Villa v Liverpool

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Aston Villa v Liverpool

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Aston Villa v Liverpool

Uefa Cup

Second Round

Southampton v Tottenham

Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

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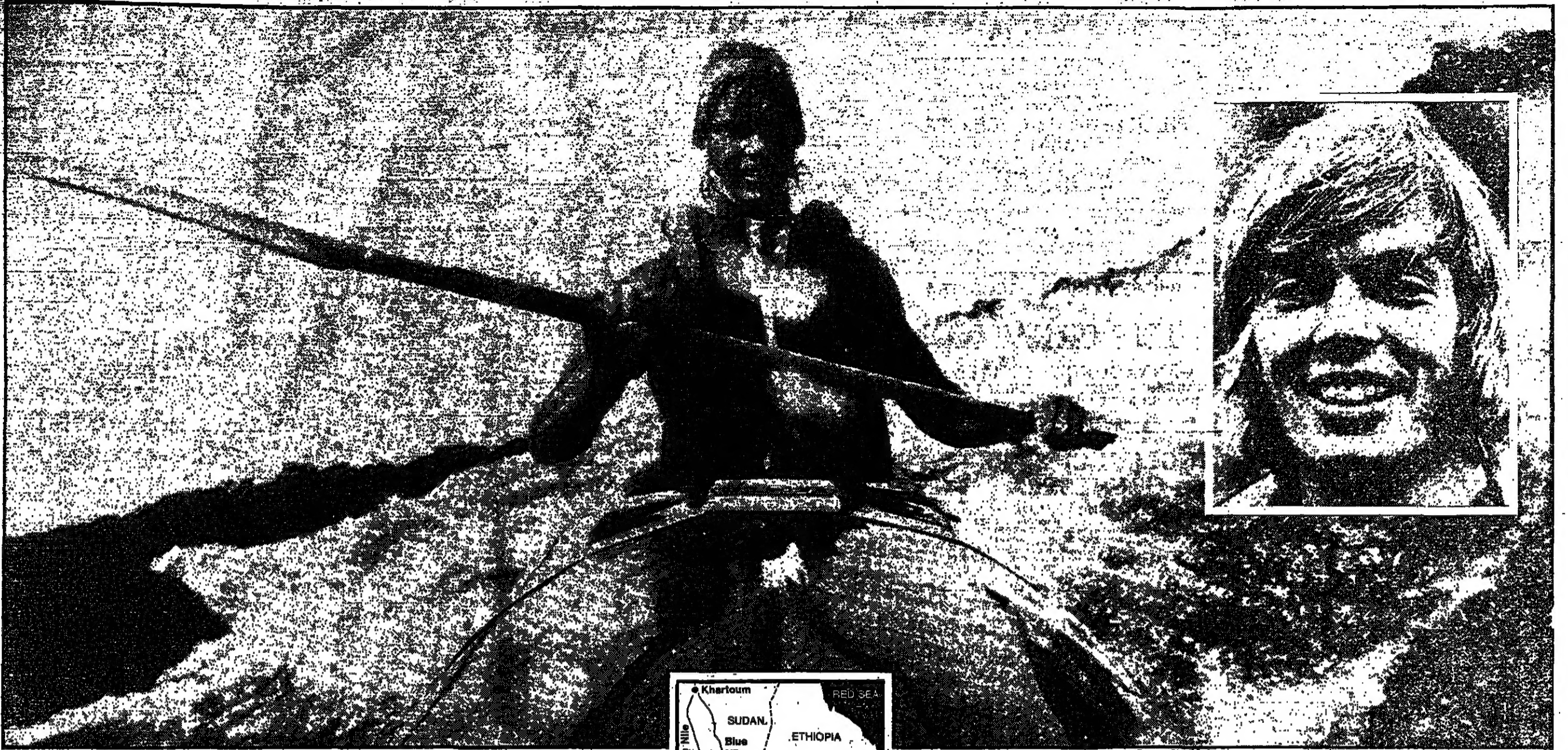
Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

Tottenham v Southampton

Saturday Review

How five young Englishmen in canoes tackled some of the most dangerous white water ever attempted



Challenge on the Nile

by Chris Bonington

Mike Jones was only 16 when he heard Chris Bonington lecture on the descent of the Blue Nile by John Blashford-Snell's Army expedition in 1968, and resolved on the same adventure — but by canoe. Bonington describes him as having "an irrepressible quality... combined with a powerful physique and complete lack of fear."

Having canoeed down the Inn in Ayrshire and the Grand Canyon, Mike Jones, backed by a Winston Churchill Fellowship, organized an expedition to the Blue Nile in 1972. He was then a medical student at Birmingham University. His companions were Mick Hopkinson, a competition slalom canoeist from Bradford; Glen Greer, a canoeing friend from university; Dave Burkinshaw, a Rotherham school teacher; and Steve Nash, an electronics engineer from Reading and a member of the British white water team.

They took four canoes and, because the Blashford-Snell expedition had been fired on by bandits, they also carried revolvers and a shotgun. Six weeks after leaving London they came to Bahardar, a small town on the shores of Lake Tana.

They pushed the canoes into the water at the Bahardar bridge on the morning of September 3. Glen Greer had decided to paddle Steve Nash's boat that day, since the stretch down to the Tississat Falls did not look too serious. Nash, with the Land-Rover, was going to meet them just above the falls that evening.

At first, everything went well. On the first big cataract, down which we had been swept out of control in 1968, they were able to pick their way. The waters were big and powerful but nothing like as difficult as some white water in Britain.

Below the cataract, however, they ran into the same problems — but we had encountered in 1968. Because of the number of channels and heavily overgrown islands they were unable to inspect each cataract on foot before going down. They had no choice but to take them blind.

Mike Jones and Mick Hopkinson were out in front, taking one cataract at a time and then waiting for the others. Dave Burkinshaw and Glen Greer, less confident, were well behind. Greer was finding it particularly difficult, less at ease than the others in wild water, less adept at rolling back up once he had capsized.

The river was wide and shallow for long stretches, but then as they swept round a bend there was a roar of water; they could not see anything until they were on the very brink of the fall and completely committed. Jones, Hopkinson and Burkinshaw managed to shoot the fall, plunging down it to skirt a huge whirlpool, but Greer was sucked in, canoe and all, and vanished from sight.

It seemed an age, though was probably less than a minute, before a paddle came to the surface well below the whirlpool, then the canoe itself, badly washed, popped vertically from out of the water. And still there was no sign of Glen Greer. At last he surfaced, almost a hundred metres downstream, badly shaken. He insisted on carrying on, even though he was capsized and

forced to swim for it on several more occasions. At the end of the day, still five miles short of the Tississat Falls, they pulled into the bank and struggled for half a mile through the undergrowth to the road, where Steve Nash eventually found them and took them back to the hotel.

Dave Burkinshaw was becoming more and more worried about the whole venture. He had managed the first section without too much difficulty but was very aware that they had been paddling unladen canoes. Below the Tississat Falls the river plunges through a series of gorges for the next 200 miles. They would have to carry their food, sleeping bags, radios and guns with them, all of which would make the canoes heavy and difficult to manoeuvre through cataracts which were probably going to be faster and more dangerous than anything they had faced before.

On top of that were the threats of crocodiles and bandits. He wanted time to think and insisted on staying out of the river the next day to go down and look at the waters below the falls. Steve Nash also stayed out and Glen Greer had had enough of canoeing; his role, anyway, was that of shore party.

The next morning Mike Jones and Mick Hopkinson returned to the river. In spite of its volume they were enjoying themselves. They made a good team, paddled at the same standard and had a similar attitude to risk. They picked their way through winding channels, past tree-clad islands, shot tumbling cataracts and saw their first crocodile — a dark shape in the murky brown water.

It was late afternoon before they reached the top of the Tississat Falls, hauled the boats out of the river and carried them to the road. Mike wanted to return to the water at the hydro-electric station. Pleased with the day's canoeing and full of optimism, they rejoined the team to face a crisis.

Dave Burkinshaw announced

that he was not prepared to go any further, since he was convinced that they would be unable to control heavily laden canoes in the rapids. Jones disagreed and a furious argument ensued, culminating in Burkinshaw saying that he was going to return home.

Next morning Jones, Hopkinson and Nash, watched by Burkinshaw, Greer and a large group of local dignitaries, set out just below the Portuguese bridge. At this point the river races down in a series of furious rapids. With the canoes heavily laden, it was difficult to manoeuvre through the torrent, and they had gone only 275 metres when Nash hit a rock, ripped the bottom out of his canoe and was forced to bail out. The other two pulled into the bank. It was obvious that they could never get down these waters heavily laden.

Jones decided that their only course was to dump as much as possible and travel down really light, living off the land — or just going hungry. After all, they could never be able to reach the Shafartak road bridge in four days. Nash thought this ridiculous; the risks were altogether too great.

Swirling waters and cataracts

In the end they compromised. Nash suggested that he and Burkinshaw should act as a bank party, carrying their canoes and all the supplies round the difficult stretch of river — which they knew to be about twenty miles — while Jones and Hopkinson, travelling light, tried to canoe it. They would meet up again at the second Portuguese bridge. This also had the advantage of bringing Burkinshaw back into the expedition. He agreed to join Nash on the walk and to canoe the river from the second Portuguese bridge.

It was now September 6. Jones and Hopkinson returned to the river with just their sleeping bags, a radio, a cine camera, a pistol each and a little food — a bar of Kendal Mint Cake, an oatmeal block and a Rowntree's jelly. Both admitted to being scared, but were determined to complete the river.

The canoes, although lighter now, were still unwieldy. Fierce cataracts alternated with stretches of brown swirling waters which gave a feeling of unpredictable power. After twelve miles they reached a point where the huge volume of the Blue Nile was compressed into a rocky passage a bare metre and a half wide that led into a boiling cauldron. This was the place where the white

water team of the previous expedition had pulled their rubber boats out of the river. Hopkinson and Jones did the same, but paid some men who were working in the fields to carry the canoes a short distance round the obstacle.

They returned to the river at the start of the long gorge contained by sheer walls, thirty metres high, which we had avoided in 1968. It was the most committing stretch of water that Jones and Hopkinson had ever ventured on.

There was no possibility of any reconnaissance of the cataracts from the bank; they could not escape from the river, for the racing waters had carved away the black volcanic rock of the gorge walls into a continuous overhanging lip. There were hardly any eddies for them to rest in; they had to keep going, weaving their way through the cataracts, trying to read the maze of foaming waves and tumbling water, cutting their way across the troughs of giant stoppers, skirting boiling whirlpools.

They took turns in going out in front, never knowing what was going to face them round the next bend. Their necks ached from the continuous craning to see over the crests of waves; there was no release from the tension, no chance to relax. Mick Hopkinson admitted to being more frightened in this section than ever before or since.

It was five o'clock in the afternoon and tropical dusk was close when they noticed a slight bay on the right. There was some slack water and a steep watercourse cutting its way through the wall of the gorge. They swung into it, had a desperate struggle to leave the boats out of the water and then started to scramble up the boulder-strewn slope, canoes balanced precariously over their shoulders.

Out in front, Mike Jones stumbled on a huge boulder; it started rolling, bounding down towards Hopkinson coming up behind. He dived out of the way and just managed to avoid it.

Shaken, exhausted, they reached the top of the slope and found a thicket in which to get some shelter for the night. It started to rain, quickly soaking their clothes and sleeping bags, but they dared not light a fire for fear of attracting bandits. Munching Kendal Mint Cake and chewing through some jelly, they joked about the fact that it was Mike Jones' twenty-first birthday, then tried to settle down for the night.

Both slept lightly, shivering in wet sleeping bags, frightened by every rustle in the undergrowth. Mike woke up on one occasion to find himself holding his cocked

and loaded pistol, finger on the trigger, to Hopkinson's head.

At last the dawn came. They could not bring themselves to put the canoes back into the gorge, particularly as the cataracts just ahead were even worse than those they had been through the previous day.

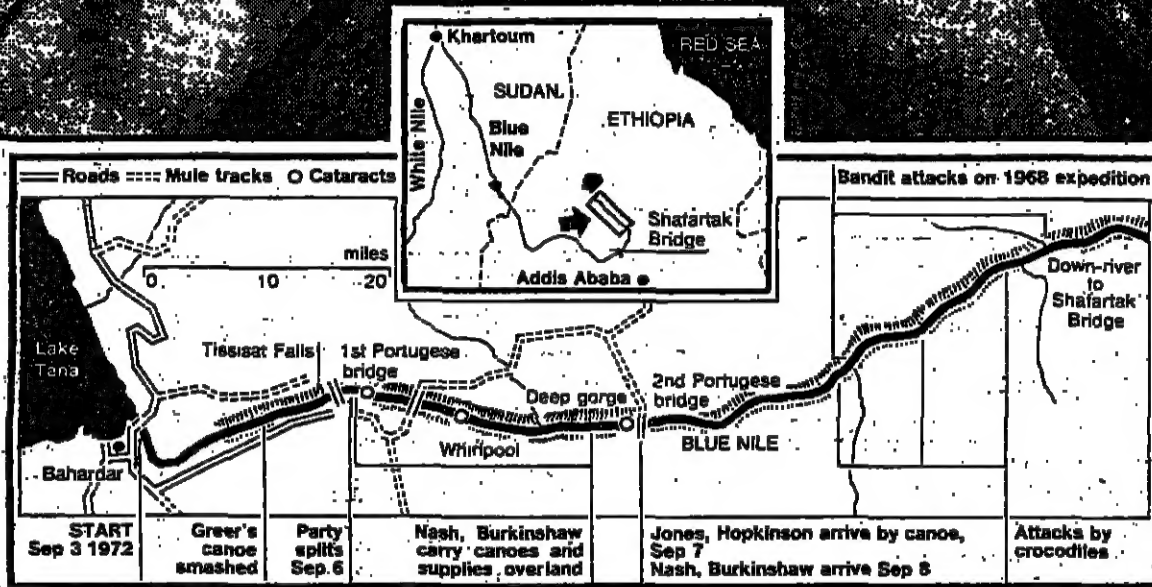
Instead they decided to carry them for about a mile, round the top of the gorge, struggling through undergrowth, up and down over stream beds until the walls of the defile began to relent as they were able to return to the water. It was still very fast and threatening; they were both very tired and as a result both had narrow escapes.

Hopkinson was in front as they came to the top of a fall. At first glance it did not look too bad, a shoot of brown water leading to swirling brown waters below. It was only when he was on the brink that he realised that the water was thundering over a drop of nearly five metres.

As he plummeted down he stood on his foot, leaning back against the canoe to reduce the impact when he hit the water below. Fortunately there were no rocks and he arrowed down into the middle of the pool of boiling water, completely submerged, and then shot out just beyond it, his close fitting spray deck keeping the water out of the canoe. He managed to skate past the top of the fall and find an easier way down, further across. A few hundred metres further on Jones was caught in a huge whirlpool; he was spun round and round, helpless in the huge vortex before several minutes of frantic paddling enabled him to escape.

They reached the second Portuguese bridge that same afternoon. There was no sign of their bank support party and so they set up camp a few hundred metres above the bridge. They were careful to hide the guns and their very obvious poverty was probably their best defence. What little money they had left had been spent on paying the local people to carry their canoes round the start of the gorge.

In the next two days, while awaiting the arrival of the others, they bartered the few scanty articles of clothing they had with them for potatoes. In the afternoon of the second day Nash and Burkinshaw, with nine porters, reached the bridge. They were all exhausted, for they had had to walk about ninety miles of very steep and difficult going; the porters had become increasingly nervous as they got further away from home and at one point Nash had been forced to threaten them with his loaded revolver to stop them dropping the canoes and deserting.



The expedition's route; above and inset, Mike Jones, the expedition leader

Mike Jones could sense an almost immediate change of atmosphere among the rapidly growing crowd of local people, all of them armed with rifles, now that they saw the size of the team and the amount of gear they carried. It did not seem wise to hang around longer than was absolutely necessary and so that very afternoon they loaded the canoes and pulled out into the river.

It was now both wide and deep, comparatively easy canoeing, even when heavily laden. That day they paddled a few miles downstream and stopped for a big celebration tea, lighting a fire and gorging themselves to the full, and then set off once again paddling until it was very nearly dark before slipping in to a slight inlet and bedding down among the bushes without lighting a fire. In this way they hoped to avoid being discovered by the local people.

Using this technique they managed to get down to the Shafartak bridge in four days. They were fired upon once by a group on the bank, but their progress was so swift and surreptitious that they avoided the trouble we had encountered in 1968.

A race with a crocodile

Crocodiles, on the other hand, gave them some severe frights. We had been towed down the slower, more meandering section of the river by one of the big assault boats and, as a result, had hardly noticed the crocodiles. They, however, were paddling at about the same speed as a crocodile swims and, to a crocodile, a canoe must closely resemble a very large fish. They had heard tales of crocodiles biting canoes in half and, sitting in a fragile, fibreglass shell, you don't feel like taking any chances when a five-metre crocodile comes cruising through the water to take a look at you.

Dave Burkinshaw was some hundred metres in front of the others when he noticed the distinctive V-wave coming up fast behind him. He put on speed, hoping that he could out-paddle it, having heard that crocodiles lack stamina. After about a hundred metres he was beginning to tire and he glanced round to see that the crocodile seemed to be gaining on him.

By this time he was naturally very very frightened. He turned for the bank and paddled flat out for it. He was, of course, fastened into the canoe by his spray cover and, to make himself even more secure, he had doubled up with a second one. This meant it was always quite a struggle to free himself from the canoe, but now — with the strength of desperation — he succeeded in tearing off the covers with one hand between racing strokes of the paddle, leaping out of the canoe in a single movement as it ran aground.

The crocodile was more interested in the canoe and, as it drifted off, he followed it downstream. The others had seen Dave's spring for the bank and followed as quickly as they could. Steve, who wore his pistol in a shoulder holster, was the only one with a gun readily available. With considerable courage, realising that he had to recover Dave's canoe, he paddled right up to the crocodile and emptied the maga-

zine of his revolver into it at point blank range. The crocodile sank from sight, so they could not be sure whether it had been killed or not.

From this point, every stretch of slack water had its resident crocodiles who came out to investigate the intruders. Jones and Hopkinson now kept their guns at the ready, but Burkinshaw was unarmed and had to content himself with a little pile of stones. They now kept close together, but had several more encounters and had used up most of their ammunition by the time they reached the Shafartak bridge.

They arrived there on September 12, tired and very tense from twelve days of nerve-racking canoeing, the throat of crocodiles and a danger of possible attack by the people. They had originally planned to go all the way to the Sudan, but now all of them, I suspect, were beginning to have second thoughts. They had to wait a day at the bridge, both for Glen Greer with the support Land-Rover, and also for a Reuters' correspondent who had arranged to meet them there.

It was a period of relaxation after tension; the bridge was somehow a natural boundary to the venture and yet there was the measure of their expressed intentions. Mike Jones, perhaps, felt obliged to urge them on, down past the bridge, after all, the expedition had been his concept.

At first the other three were doubtful. Dave Burkinshaw had defined the journey, but Mike Hopkinson observed that they had very nearly run out of ammunition and that there would be even more crocodiles below the bridge than there had been above. It was not as if the river itself would throw a challenge — they knew, they could manage the water. It was the threat of crocodiles and bandits and the fact that there was no road from the river once they had reached the border, that deterred them. They were not a closely-knit team, had never been away on expeditions before and this, of course, was their first venture into really wild country.

Steve Nash, after a night's rest, came round to wanting to complete the journey, but by Mike Jones had swung away from it, saying that there was no point in going on if they were not united. This, I suspect, was the crux of the problem, and in the end they piled their canoes into the Land-Rover and drove to Addis Ababa. They may not have completed their objective, but they had descended more of the upper part of the Blue Nile than anyone else has succeeded doing to this day and, in so doing, had tackled some of the most dangerous white water that anyone has ever attempted.

Mike Jones went on with Hopkinson to canoe down the river that runs out of the Khumbu Glacier on Everest. In 1978 on the Brauldu river in Pakistan he was swept away and drowned while going to the rescue of a member of the team who had fallen out of his canoe. He was 26.

This extract is taken from *Quest for Adventure* in which Chris Bonington looks at the motives and experiences of some of the major explorers and adventurers of the past 30 years. The book will be published by Hodder and Stoughton on October 12 at £14.95.

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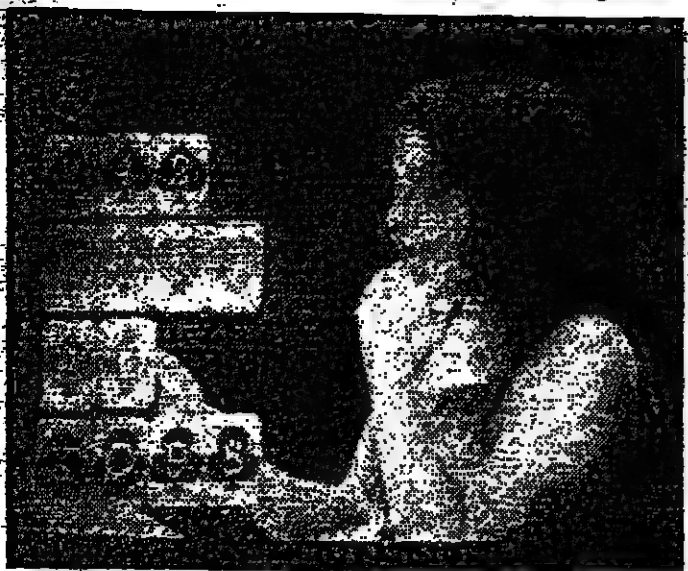
The Times

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Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Bid for popularity



How television viewers will see the Grand Slam on BBC2

Some months ago I made some light-hearted predictions about the future development of the game. But I would have been astonished had I known how quickly a dream could become reality. Undeterred by the disasters that befell some early pioneers, the BBC has taken up the challenge of showing bridge on television.

The difficulty of televising bridge was highlighted by the bridge spectacular in 1970. At very considerable cost, the basement of the Piccadilly Hotel was turned into a film set. For a week, Jonathan Cansino and I, representing Crookfords Club, struggled under the heat of the floodlights against Omar Sharif and the Italian Blue Team.

The sad outcome of that experiment was cans and cans of film left to gather dust on the cutting room floor. Several subsequent attempts were all rejected.

The first programme of a 13-part series will be shown on BBC 2 on October 11 at 9.30 pm. It is devoted to an international match of 65 hands between Great Britain and the USA. Representing the USA are Gail Moss and Jacqui Mitchell, current World Olympic team champions, and Matthew Granovetta and Neil Silverman, two of the best American players of the younger school. Great Britain relies on Nicola Gardener and Pat Davies, members of the team which recently won the European Championship, assisted by the unusual partnership of Claude Rodrigue and myself. Naturally I cannot disclose the result, but I can assure you that the match contains some excellent and exciting play.

It would be impossible not to be impressed by the technical skill of all those associated with the production, especially the producer, Peter Bazalgette, and the executive producer, Mark Patterson. At one stage I was permitted to go into the control room, where the director, Jill Marshall, was seated in front of a battery of monitors and a variety of instruments. The authority with which she controlled the movements of the five cameras by both sides. On this hand, the British had the better of the argument.

East-West game. Dealer West.

A notable feature of the match was the aggressive competitive bidding by both sides. On this hand, the British had the better of the argument.

East-West game. Dealer West.

Black Room
W. Granovetta, E. Davies, S. Silverman, W. Gardener
W N E S
No 1 2 3 4
4 (P) No (P) 5 (P) No
No No

(1) The "unusual" 2NT showing both minors.
(2) A close decision, especially if 3V is forcing.
(3) A barrage bid rather than a constructive move.
(4) Superficially conservative, but 7-2-2-2 hands play poorly, and his vulnerable opponents are bidding as if they hold the cards.

(5) Possibly hoping that her partner had just a weeny bit more.

The Americans found the best defence, taking the 4A, the two top clubs and a club ruff, 200 to USA.

White Room
W. Flint, E. Moss, S. Rodrigue, W. Mitchell
W N E S
No 1 2 3 4
No Double No No

(1) Predictably Rodrigue chooses the aggressive bid.
(2) A fully-fledged barrage.
(3) A poor decision; 5A would

have been defeated by two tricks.
(4) A worse decision. The East hand has excellent defensive prospects. To expect to make 6 is surely over-optimistic.

We failed to find the club ruff, so the penalty was only 500; 7 IMPs to Great Britain.

For years, bridge players have with justice complained that television has ignored their favourite game. The future of bridge on television depends on your response. Please watch the programme, and, whether you like it or not, let the BBC know your opinion.

Bridge beginners who own a video-tape recorder no longer have any excuse for failing to improve. Former European champion, Nico Gardener, with Videorama Studios, has made a video cassette in which he clearly explains the fundamentals of the game. Few would dispute that Gardener is Britain's best bridge teacher. No one would dispute that he is the game's best spokesman.

Another of my "predictions" was an increasing interest in the strong-pass system. Terence Reese, the British captain, has always taken a Puckish delight in making life difficult for the opposition. Perhaps it was his influence that persuaded two of our pairs in the European Championships to use the pass in a constructive or semi-constructive sense. Sower and Lodge play a pass to show 6-8 or 17+ high card points. The Wajouris club is John Collings' brainchild. An opening of 1-4 shows:
(a) 0-8 high card points;
(b) 12-20 with a club suit;
(c) 20-23 with precisely 3-3-3-4 distribution.

A pass promises 9-12 points. In Birmingham, perhaps the Walpuris club was "the source of innocent merriment," but it undoubtedly produced some good results.

Great Britain v Spain. North-South game. Dealer North.

The bidding in the Closed Room was brief.
N: Sheeran, E: Escudé, S: Rose, W: Fernandez
W N E S
No 1 2 3 4
No No No No

Rose could only make five tricks, 500 to Spain, which appeared to be a poor result. The bidding in the Open Room.

N: Moss, E: Hackett, S: Cabot, W: Collings
W N E S
No 1 2 3 4
No No No No

(1) Promises at least four clubs.
(2) Showing the weak type 0-club.
(3) Hackett is like a puppet on a string. If he ignores spades, his "best" suit is clubs.

(4) Asking for diamond control.
(5) Showing second round diamond control.

Despite, or I should say because of, the 5-0 trump break, Hackett had no difficulty in making 12 tricks, scoring two hearts, two diamonds, and eight trump tricks. A trump lead would leave declarer a trick short. "I knew what to lead," lamented Senior Cabot, "Unhappily, I did not have one."

I gather it has been a non-vintage year for Old Moore's Almanac. In my current form it may not be too late change my vocation.

*N.B. Competitive bidding is a technical term.

Diary Quiz

A bottle of champagne for Mrs Barbara Peters of Home Farm, La Ramée, St Peter Port, Guernsey for her winning caption to last Saturday's picture competition: "Cor. Gie's a Lift." Unfortunately there is no competition or Diary Quiz today because of our industrial problems earlier in the week.

Period piece

Berry and Co; Jonah and Co; Adele, and Co; by Dornford Yates (Penguin, all £1.50).

Two of these three paperbacks have across their covers the mystifying rubric "Now an exciting TV series". Though a television addict, I had noticed no such series, so I telephoned Penguin. Apparently there has been a minor boob: the rubric should have read "Soon to be an exciting TV series" and it should have appeared on all the books.

Negotiations are still under way for an ITV series. I am sure it will be a successful one.

That does not mean I think these are good books. For it is Hillier's Law that lesser authors are improved by adaptation for television. Or, if you prefer it, TV adaptations are successful in inverse ratio to the genius of the original authors. In *The Forsyte Saga*, Galsworthy's prose was so tragically lost.

Trollope was tightened up by adaptation. It was a relief to do away with Henry James's circumlocution and parentheticals in *The Portrait of a Lady*. Penelope Mortimer, reviewing Vera Britain's war diary, *Chronicle of Youth*, recently asked: "Might it not have been kinder to leave the public with its impression of Vera Britain as Cheryl Campbell, glowing with inner warmth, speaking Elaine Morgan's intelligent lines, cunningly directed by Moira Armstrong?"

There is, with her dialectical idiomatism, could have been a TV scriptwriter, and *Pride and Prejudice* was wonderful in both the BBC adaptations; that with Alan Badel as a Darcy, canonical as Oliver's Richard III, and that with the divine Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth Bennett. All the same, a lot was lost — sudden twists of the tourniquet of irony, narrator's asides impossible to absorb into the dialogue. Dickens is a borderline case: it is good to lose some of the verbiage, but not the great hammerblows of description.

Adaptation of these frill-bling Dornford Yates novels, which the greatest disaster is a cook giving notice, is unlikely to be "exciting"; but it should get rid of some of the unrelenting facetiousness of the story-telling, leaving just what are sometimes, admittedly, as ingenious as Roald Dahl's.

The only possible excuse for reissuing these books is as period pieces. That they undeniably are, the television director will have great fun with landaulets, coupes, cloche hats, and spats. What they are meant to be is side-splittingly funny vignettes of upper-class life; and that, alas, they are not.

Compare with other books of the same generation and genre which do succeed: the Lucia series of E. F. Benson, "precious" certainly, but with a malicious humour which unfailingly puns its victims. Or P. G. Wodehouse, the Supreme Being, of whom Evelyn Waugh wrote that his "idyllic world can never stale. He will continue to release future generations from captivity by what may be called 'more than our own'."

That is the main difference between Wodehouse's and Yates's: Wodehouse is timeless, Yates is in bondage to the 1920s and 30s, an Art Deco museum piece. The Penguin blurb describes Yates as a writer of "irresponsible farce". Well, who wants responsible farce? What we do expect is jokes that come off, and unfortunately Yates's idea of a joke is the kind of thing that might just have passed muster at a 1920s City banquet or in a 1930s bread-and-butter letter to a stately home châtelinee the kind of humour in which a nasty smell is "an assault on the olfactory nerves." Yates is a bore, and like all bores he laughs at his own jokes — or rather, he causes his characters to giggle, guffaw or wheeze at the jests he puts into their mouths. In *Berry and Co*, alone, I noted two "helpless" with laughter, one "weak with laughter", one "never laughed so much in her life", one "gurgling with laughter", two "peals of merriment", seven "shakes with laughter", one "too much for X's gravity", one "only with an effort did Y control her voice", two "shrieks of laughter", one "choking sound", four "long tremulous wails", one "roar", one "laughed uncontrollably", one "long spasm of laughter", one "convulsed with merriment", one "silvery laughter", one "ripple", and one "tempest of Titanic laughter".

Through the family grapevine, I heard that an aunt of mine had been a passionate fan of Dornford Yates in the 1930's, so I rang her up to ask what she saw in him. "Well, first, he took one into another world — of big houses, servants, and great cars whose headlights 'cut a swathe through the darkness'. Then his characters all had their own sense of humour which you came to recognize, rather as you get to know the quirks of a particular crossword puzzle setter. Some of the stories were quite exciting — all that charging across Europe in search of stolen jewels. And then, finally, the jokes were family jokes — and we were a big family too, and also had family jokes." She added that she used to await the next Dornford Yates

with great impatience — "but I've no idea what I'd think of him today." So if you come of a big family and like crossword puzzles, you may like Dornford Yates. But a special warning if you are Jewish: he is grossly anti-Semitic (something he has in common with "Sapper" and Dennis Wheatley); in one story a landowner called Dunkelsbaum is addressed as "Stunkenblotch" and "Sploogenblunk".

Family life

Mother Can You Hear Me? by Margaret Forster (Penguin, £1.75); A Forgotten Season, by Kathleen Conlon (Hamlyn, £1.10); Black Tickets by Jayne Anne Phillips (King Penguin, £2.25).

For many years Margaret Forster has been writing about the arrangements people come to with themselves, the facts they form with the world around them to make it bearable. Behind these facts, she has described the terrors, the nagging anxieties of being fat, of growing old, of losing control. There is no subtlety better suited to family exposures than family relationships, and in that sense *Mother can you hear me?* is possibly her best novel. Margaret Forster has a keen ear for the precise flavour of an adolescent daughter's rejection, a dying mother's inuendo and pathos. The question is: can one bear to read it?

Mother can you hear me? takes a brief spell in the life of a sensible, pleasant, guilt-ridden woman in her late thirties. She is a part-time teacher, and her wall "if she were not there, none of them would do anything" is familiar to every working woman. Married young, Angela has a 15-year-old daughter, Sadie, in whom she has invested the entire gamut of her own fears, and a younger son, who repays her with callousness and scorn. She also has a sickly mother, in Devon, a perfect mother, whose very lack of articulated demands she finds quite unbearable.

Mother can you hear me? has no plot. It is a painful and brilliantly conveyed series of encounters, dialogue pushed to the extremes of realism. It all rings true, but it is relentless; and that does not make it easy. Curiously bright and distorting look that children bring to events and relationships then store away, is a theme as captivating, if softer on the nerves, as that of fantasy. In *A Forgotten Season*, Kathleen Conlon has rendered, with gentle understatement, the voices of three very different children on the edge of adolescence as they witness, and each in their own way misunderstand, an adulterous summer romance. The subterfuges and accommodations of the grown-ups are faithfully observed and reported, mainly by 10-year-old Veronica, who is enclosed by the trickeries of memory. "Years later, the meteorological office would contradict the memory of that summer. Sunshine, average, it said; rainfall, average. She remembered only the early rain, the rain that covered the marshes." The child's eye is cruel, but in its fashion faithful, and no nuance of adult exchange is lost in this consistently agreeable book.

A Forgotten Season is redolent of period, of a distant summer affair beaches and boarding houses, enclosed by the trickeries of memory. "Years later, the meteorological office would contradict the memory of that summer. Sunshine, average, it said; rainfall, average. She remembered only the early rain, the rain that covered the marshes." The child's eye is cruel, but in its fashion faithful, and no nuance of adult exchange is lost in this consistently agreeable book.

The 30s Family Knitting Book provides garments for all the family, in fifty fascimile patterns from women's magazines. Not only are there some nice things, but the social history revealed is in itself almost as fascinating. I cannot imagine anyone today describing a girl's sweater as "A Blouse for Girlie" (from *Wife and Home*, July 1936). A

PAPERBACKS OF THE MONTH



Engraving of Battle of the Sea Gods (sea nymphs riding pillion) from Mantegna, by Ettore Camesasca (Muller, £4.95)

The stories in *Black Tickets*, a first commercially published collection of short stories by a young American writer, Jayne Anne Phillips, range from the indulgently impressionistic to the hard matter-of-fact, from flight of fancy and word to scenes caught and held with tight emphasis. If they have a theme, it is that of solitude, missed and lost connections; if a moral, that the importance of personal strength is paramount.

There is no doubting Jayne Anne Phillips's talent. The writing is assured; the images powerful. But the stories that work for me are those that check the wider, flights where, to quote her own words "love or less lends a reality to what is imagined."

Caroline Moorehead

A Blouse for Girlie

Creative Dressing, by Kaori O'Connor (Penguin, £4.95). The 30s Family Knitting Book, edited by Jane Waller (Duckworth, £5.95).

Kaori O'Connor owes me six months of my leisure. It took me four months to knit the jacket on the cover of her book, and another two to darn in the ends. I feel I have climbed the Everest of knitting, and like that particular feat, I may be the only person who thinks it was worth it. In this excellent book, both for dressmaking and knitting by hand and machine, she turns a fresh look on design, with the help of some well known names.

At the moment there is no fashion, as such, only style, and her suggestions for timeless clothes, classical in the sense that they will always look good in any period will be an inspiration to anyone who dislikes the sight of endless clothes hanging limply in racks in department stores. Beautiful fabrics in simple designs, many taken from the traditional clothes of other cultures, such as the kimono, poncho, Indian shirt dress, Tarrar coat, may be worn with comfort and pleasure for years. The knitting patterns are a challenge and a delight.

The 30s Family Knitting Book provides garments for all the family, in fifty fascimile patterns from women's magazines. Not only are there some nice things, but the social history revealed is in itself almost as fascinating. I cannot imagine anyone today describing a girl's sweater as "A Blouse for Girlie" (from *Wife and Home*, July 1936). A

nostalgic glance is cast in the direction of a fashionable jumper knitted for 4/6d, and the comment "Washed repeatedly yet still gay as ever" has suffered some sea change in the years since 1937. In spite of the lack of central heating, the knitting was finer then, and there is a most useful table on the modern equivalents of the old 2, 3 and 4 plys, with amounts in grams and needles in millimetres. Would that there was a chart of equivalent knitting wools in every pattern book. If I have one criticism it is that the cover is modern, with no real attempt to live up to the wonderfully nostalgic contents.

Philippa Toomey

Mine of diamonds

The Greek Anthology, edited by Peter Jay (Penguin Classics, £2.50).

Dear Muse, to whom are you bringing these varied fruits of song; who was it who wove this garland of old poems made new? It was the doing of Peter Jay, the poet. He worked at this for many years, to present it as a memento to the excellent Betty Radice of Penguin Classics.

The Greek Anthology is a mine of jewels choked with slag-heap. However many times you read it, in Greek or translation, you will always discover some shining new poem. It is the original source of such popular themes in European literature as "Gather ye rosebuds, girls; there's no kissing after death" (22 centuries ago); the dog bit X, the dog it was that died (24 centuries); "lucky you to touch your lips" (21 centuries); and the boring westerly of testottolers (19 centuries). Peter Jay has picked the 850 best out of the 3,700 epigrams in the Palatine Anthology (rediscovered in 1606 in the Court Palatine's

Philip Howard

Dear pledge of love

Horatia Nelson, by Winifred Gerin (Oxford, £3.95).

Nelson's huge zest for fatherhood, and all that this led to, Mrs Gerin's theme in this book. She makes it read like a novel, with a hurried, exciting opening, followed then by the long disorienting. It's reminiscent in a way of a certain kind of prewar detective story — does anyone still remember the name of Freeman Wills Crofts? — which started with the detective happening and then went quietly on with the long, scrupulous pursuit of motive and identity.

Nelson the parson's son, bred to defer unquestioningly to respectability and less bittersweet, was hooked and landed beyond hope of release by Sir William Hamilton's slutish Emma. She conceived a child by him. Nelson was as proud of his prospective role of father as Sir William, in his patrician eighteenth-century way, was amused by his immediate role of cuckold. Yet for Nelson illegitimacy meant deserved obloquy which he did his best to gag.

Horatia was born early in 1801, lived to be 80, and died in Finner. She'd lived there, a rural lady, for 21 years since the death of her husband, Philip Ward, Vicar of Tenterden. For three-quarters of a century after Trafalgar, the wrangle over her parentage went on. Right to the end she refused to accept that Emma Hamilton was her mother, but was confident always that her father was the victor of the greatest naval battle in British history. A glance in the mirror on any one of thousands of days would have been enough to confirm her certainty.

Horatia gives the lie to today's psychological dogma which lays it down that an insecure upbringing will mean a blighted personality in adult life. Hurried about by Emma who was often drunk and never many steps ahead of the bailiffs, Horatia nevertheless grew up firm and sound, had a happy, hard-up marriage and a widowhood which Emma would have found boring but which Horatia filled with usefulness and calm sailing.

Emma's character, worish, unprincipled but capable of warmth and generosity, is vividly done here. "With all her faults — and she had many — she had many fine qualities, which, had she been placed early in better hands, would have made her a very superior woman." That was Horatia's double-edged epitaph for her when Emma died early in 1815. It's a fair summing-up, and reflects too the even-headed constancy of Horatia's nature.

Mrs Gerin's study of Nelson's "dear pledge of love" and of the long lifetime she enjoyed in spite of the recurring mystifications, is beautifully composed and absorbing to read.

David Williams

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Architecture/Charles McKean

Liberate the window

An old Glasgow ditty has the following refrain: *Open the windows, the night is airy dark*

And the phantoms are dancing in the West End Park

It was penned in those romantic days when both phantoms and windows were still intellectually acceptable. Soon, of course, as the world became more scientific and utilitarian, the clammy hand of technology tried to relegate both to the cellar. The window became transformed — in the silver prose of the Royal Institute of British Architects' research department — into a climate modifier reducing all its great and glorious functions throughout design history to a calculation: phantoms became figments of the imagination. Now, of course, fashion is changing once more. Phantoms are springing at us from all angles — scarcely a book is written these days without the benefit of a ghoul — and windows are making a comeback. I wonder if there is a connexion.

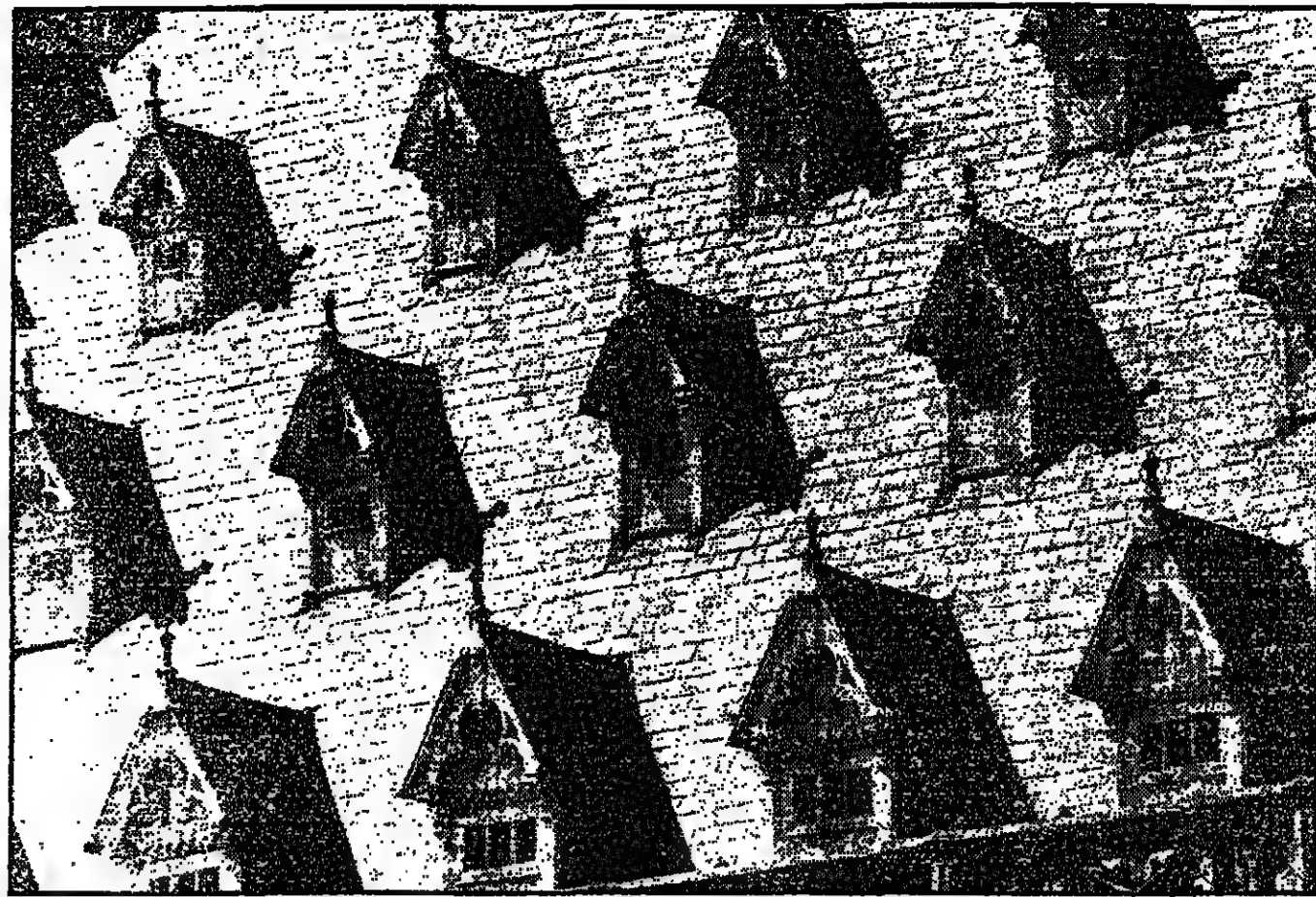
A building's character, its openness, friendliness, aloofness or hostility, is largely created by its windows. The proportions, scale and detail of windows provide fairly precise indications of the wealth and social status of the inhabitants — as well as of the functions inside the building. The main facade of buildings usually had grander windows than the rear; and the principal floor (piano nobile) the grandest windows of all. Some compositions hinged entirely around a central Venetian window, with its central round arch and twin columns. The social structure of the inhabitants inside can be read from the windows: from the holes in the rusticated basement illuminating the kitchen,

to the little square windows under the eaves five floors above where the basement workers slept. In *Portrait of a Lady* Henry James made a specific point that the villainous villa in Italy, at the centre of the tale, had a windowless and blank appearance. Others have noticed how buildings clothed in tinted or dark glass have the same aggressive impact as mafiosi wearing dark spectacles.

Windows have always been important in western architecture, and they have developed many shapes and forms: Venetian, French, Tudor, oriel, bays, bows and dormers, and their accessories include mullions, tracery, snibs, latches, catches, boxes, shutters, casements, architraves and sills. The case for windows is probably best put by William Morris, in a lecture on arts and crafts in 1885:

"... in these walls you may cut windows wherever you please; and, if you please, may decorate them to show that you are not ashamed of them; your windows, which you must have, become one of the great beauties of your house."

A far cry from climate modifiers. Yet the rot set in after World War One. The scale of development increased, as a result of which the classical styles were swollen and distorted. Georgian villa styles were pressed into service for gigantic town halls, schools and hospitals: their windows still retained their classical origins, disfigured, as it were, by elephantiasis. The modern architecture that replaced it, therefore, was almost inevitable. The new structures liberated the windows from the holes in the rusticated basement illuminating the kitchen,



A roof with a view: the Flemish style windows in Ypres, Belgium

from the structure and, to demonstrate Modern Movement windows rejected the vertical proportioned windows in favour of long horizontal ones — often metal — which ran along the side of the building in rows, turned the corner and sped off up the street.

The window still retained its prominence — although stripped of detail, by virtue of the contrast between white rendered walls and the black interior. By postwar, that contrast had gone. So the Festival of Britain tried another trick: it boxed out, with

a thin concrete frame, windows and doors. That style was short-lived, since advancing technology made it possible to enclose a building entirely by windows. The climate modifier had arrived. Some 15 years later, fashion was swinging again, in favour of more solid walls. Someone was whispering about heat gain and energy costs. But windows remained as dark, unadorned holes punched out of the brickwork.

To get back to the "great beauties of windows" that Morris talked about we have had to wait until recently.

Architects have been learning to liberate themselves from the austerities of modern design — As a result, we are now seeing a wild collection of undisciplined window forms and details — with patterned brickwork, hoods, bays, bows and the rest.

We are also seeing a rash of hideous and ill-proportioned, fake Georgian bay windows being inserted in older buildings which have done nothing to deserve the insult.

The problem is that windows are unlikely to get the detailed consideration they deserve until the fashion returns of designing a building facade as a composition in its own right, so that the correct proportion, placing and emphasis can be determined. Matters are topsy-turvy wherein some schemes gave angular projecting dormer windows (i.e. attic windows) and therefore minor ones as the most prominent in the whole house.

Morris's view was: "Your window, I say is no longer a concession to human weakness, but a glory of the art of building." It is time more people realised that and designed accordingly.

Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

High speed loaves

Baking bread at home is a uniquely satisfying occupation. There is the moment when the warm, yeast-scented dough becomes satiny with kneading, the pleasure of seeing it rise as it should, the marvellous baking smell from the oven. And, of course, when the time comes to eat it, there is the peculiar pride that results from making something so basic and so delicious.

With cunning, and forethought, and overnight doughs which can be left to their own devices for hours on end, it is perfectly possible to bake one's own bread regularly while putting in a full working week away from home. But few of us do, perhaps because the process is essentially an unburied one, to be enjoyed for its own sake, not rushed or slotted into some break-neck timetable of super efficiency.

Quicker by far for those who have to earn a crust, and for everyone who cannot see the point of baking bread when there is a decent baker round the corner, are the yeastless breads that can be mixed and thrown into the oven on the spur of the moment. Some of the most successful of these quick-baking powder-raised breads are fortified with protein and ideal for packed and picnic lunches. Because the fillings, ham, cheese, nuts or fruit, are baked in, there is nothing to soggy between home and the office, school, the office or wherever.

The texture of these baking powder breads is light and moist, more cake-like than traditional yeast-raised mixtures. They may, of course, be made with wholemeal flour, but the loaves will rise less and the texture will be more dense.

The 500 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin specified in the following recipes is the standard small loaf tin with sides that slope outwards a little from the base. It measures about 15 cm (6 in) by 10 cm (4 in) by 7 cm (3 in) deep.

Ham and cheese loaf

Makes one loaf

170 g (6 oz) plain flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
A pinch of freshly grated nutmeg
85 g (3 oz) chilled butter
110 g (4 oz) cooked ham, finely chopped
55 g (2 oz) Gruyère cheese, grated
1 large egg
4 tablespoons milk

Sift the flour, baking powder, pepper and nutmeg into a bowl and add the chilled butter cut in dice. Using your finger tips or a pastry blender, rub in the fat until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add the chopped ham, the grated cheese and mix lightly with a fork. Mix the egg with the milk, add the liquid to the flour mixture, and blend to a soft dough.

Turn the dough into a well-buttered 900 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes

out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. Serve ham and cheese loaf warm or cold with unsalted butter.

Date and walnut loaf

Makes one loaf

170 g (6 oz) plain flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
85 g (3 oz) chilled butter
55 g (2 oz) chopped dates
55 g (2 oz) chopped walnuts
55 g (2 oz) dark brown sugar
1 tablespoon finely grated orange rind
1 large egg
4 tablespoons milk

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt into a bowl and add the chilled butter cut in dice. Using your finger tips or a pastry blender, rub in the fat until the mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Add the chopped dates, walnuts, brown sugar and grated orange rind and mix thoroughly together. Mix the egg with the milk, add the liquid to the flour mixture, and blend to a soft dough.

Turn the dough into a well-buttered 900 ml (1½ pint) loaf tin and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. This loaf tastes even better the day after it is made.

Pumpkin tea bread

Makes one loaf

200g (7oz) pumpkin
2 large eggs
6 tablespoons peanut oil
170g (7oz) plain flour
110g (4oz) light brown sugar
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon
85g (3oz) finely chopped hazelnuts or walnuts
1 tablespoon finely grated orange rind

Cook the peeled and seeded pumpkin in boiling water (as potatoes) until tender. Drain it well then puree it by pressing it through a sieve of mouli (egumes), or processing it briefly. Add the eggs and oil and whisk together until well blended.

Sift the flour, sugar, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda and cinnamon into a bowl and stir in the chopped nuts and grated orange rind. Add the pumpkin mixture and stir to form a soft dough.

Pour the mixture into a 900ml (1½ pint) non-stick loaf tin, or a standard tin lined with buttered greaseproof paper, and level the top. Bake the loaf in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 1½ hours, or until a skewer plunged into the centre of the loaf comes out clean. Rest the newly-baked loaf in its tin for about five minutes before turning it on to a cooling rack. Serve pumpkin tea bread sliced and lightly buttered.

THE UNWINS FILE

By Patrick Cunningham

Wine Money

The other evening a couple of close friends came round, and about eight o'clock I offered to cook up some Welsh rarebit. "Let's lash out and have a bottle of wine with it," says my wife. "No, no," they cry, smugly saving my money. "beer'll do fine".

Work it out

It's marvellous how people still think of wine as expensive. Let's work it out. A glass of beer is going to cost you around 30p. If you pay £2 for a bottle of wine and get six to eight glasses from it, that is 25p to 33p a glass. What's more you really don't need to throw away the remains of a bottle if you don't finish it, since it will keep perfectly well for a day or two without losing its quality.

Barbera

So we had a bottle of Barbera with the Welsh rarebit, one from Unwin's Italian Collection, which they had asked me to try. This one is splendid. Mild and gentle as red wines go, it carries the DOC assurance of quality (similar to Appellation Contrôlée) and will do you proud with meat, pasta or cheese.

Barbera
Available at Unwins £1.89

Despite protestations of depleted resources, both sides have lavished vast sums on their favoured children. While exact figures are matters of speculation, Granada admits to "four or five million pounds" (some watchers of their ever-escalating shooting schedule guessed as high as £11m), and the BBC to £2.3m. Adjusted to the lengths of the episodes and divided by their number, this works out as something like £4,500 a minute of *Brideshead* and £4,500 a minute of *The Borgias*.

Nearly all the money for *Brideshead* came from Granada's coffers but Exon got a bargain when they contributed £150,000 four years ago, the estimated budget then much smaller and the film projected as only a modest, five-part epic. As it grew, delayed by the ITV strike, forced to change directors and wait for its star, Jeremy Irons, to go and film *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, the cost spiralled, but Exon's relatively tiny contribution still secured the American rights.

The BBC's equal partners in *The Borgias* are Time-Life, Australia's Channel 7 and Italy's RAI II. They get a choice of versions for their money, some more discreet than others. Nudity, a staple of British television diet, at

Television/Michael Church

Fanzine rules OK

It is always pleasant, in these days of galloping philistinism, to find traces of erudition in the young. Christopher Hill, Juvinal, Orwell, Einstein, Shelley, Santayana and Silhouette all made brief but telling appearances in last night's edition of *Something Else* (BBC), which was dedicated to probing that inequality rules OK.

The four stalwarts thus effortlessly displaying their learning (sample: "Don't let the bastards grind you down... Silhouette") were what radical teachers and BBC producers in denial of Penguin classics (or what programme controllers and benevolent foundations term "young people") and it is one of the accepted perks of being an officially designated kids' fanzine person that he/she should be allowed to jump up and down until the weary adult world gives them what they want.

It was thus no surprise to see the sensitive and youthful editorial director of Faber beat his breast and promise to publish an anthology of the fanzine writing brandished by his adolescent interrogator. It was not even much of a surprise to see the teenagers' cameras accusingly rake the shelves of Penguin classics (in which they had previously encountered Santayana et al) with the withering observation that they contained nothing "relevant to us". Not

officially designated "kids" are ipso facto beyond criticism. They are also, I suspect, something of an irritation to those among their peers who have to get through adolescence without the seal of indulgent approval.

Filmed interviews with stereotyped representatives of the upper middle and working classes led to the unimpressive conclusion that their worlds remained divided. A social worker complained about the cuts. A fashionably alienated kid wandered past derelict factories intoning a Pattenesque poem. The fact that it also contained a medium of teenage and sensible observation did little to dispel the feeling that this programme, like other exercises of its kind, was flying false colours. "By and for young people?" Gericha.

"I Thought I Was Taller". A short history of Mel Brooks (BBC 2) had its own inbuilt irritation in the form of a director-interviewer whose presence was both limp and curiously intrusive, but it was in the main sheer delight. Brooks is a life force, a source of the phoney, a comedian to the fingertips, and from this whimsical pointed blog he emerged supreme.

Michael Church

Radio/David Wade

Opening the woodshed door

The essence of the story is often that it makes its own point without any need to put it in a setting intended to widen its significance. William Trevor's *The Blue Dress* (Sept 27, director John Tydemann) was just such a story. Trevor, a journalist, meets and falls in love with Dorothea — blonde, beautiful, something of a younger than herself. From the start there is something faintly disquieting about her and this is underlined when Trevor sees her in the context of her family. Together and individually they suggest that some kind of charade is in progress.

Trevor soon finds out what it is, since Dorothea tells him: as a child, with the cool malevolence born of hatred, she had tipped another rather aggravating small girl out of the top of a beech tree to her death. The charade is explained: the family are engaged in the pretence without quite seeing it as such — that people don't do such things.

Almost all of this was beautifully done with a marvellous performance by Elizabeth Proud as Dorothea. With Trevor's finely understated dialogue to help her, she conveyed by tone and timing the most unpleasant sense of a profound hypocrisy. The listener could extend the play's metaphor if he wished. Unfortunately Trevor ex-

tended it for him: Trevor, as his name perhaps implied, was possessed of a verrier lie determination always to find the woodshed, open the door and reveal whatever nasty thing might be inside — he had been at it all his life.

One of the interesting things about Paddy Scannell's *They Did It First* was that it too drew attention to an example of public hypocrisy. Who were reminding that in the BBC we have a free and independent broadcasting system of which we can be proud? Proud, that is, until it pushes at a wooden door. In his examination of the origins of the radio documentary Scannell pointed to some of its first productions when, in the early 1930s, it began to look at the plight of the unemployed and the living conditions of some of the working class.

Immediately there were cries of outrage, accusations from the authorities of bias, exaggeration and leftist sympathies. According to Scannell, the government leaders on the BBC, then under Keith, which bowed so far that not only was the offending Talks Department dispersed, but discussion of most serious public issues fell heavily into abeyance. This unit could no longer be ignored, included the rise of fascism.

One effect of Scannell's programme — apart from

pointing to the extraordinary achievements of producers working with the most primitive equipment — was to provoke a sharp look at the BBC as it is today. Given the sheer quantity of radio now it is an unwise critic who will assert that this or that subject has not been touched, but I do not detect any very great enthusiasm 50 years on to look at our present social ills from the point of view of those who suffer them.

It is perhaps indicative of this that it has fallen to London Broadcasting, with John Thompson's recently concluded 4-part series, *Race*, to take that one by the horns. This was from many points of view an admirable enterprise which did its best to get to the roots of it subject by tracing discrimination as far back as it is recorded and then working forward through the shameful history of black-white relations. There is enough guilt and misery there to account for a lot. But I could not help feeling, as the last programme drew to a close, that in its determination to show that genetics is a relatively minor factor, the series not only underplayed the role of culture and its conditioning, but committed the odd folly in the process. Am I really to believe that the only way my genes differ from those of the Masai is in pigmentation?

Television/Elkan Allan
Brideshead v The Borgias

Jeremy Irons and John Gielgud in *Brideshead Revisited*

least when justified by supposedly serious drama, is unacceptable to some of the more puritan American stations, although in Australia the barer the bottoms the better.

There are some odd parallels between the two contenders. They are both about a family whose lapses from conventional Catholicism provide much of the impulse for the plots. Both made splendid use of Italian locations. With *Brideshead* we travel to Venice for a sight-seeing tour in episode 2, and the Palazzo Barbaro stands in for Lord Marchmain's Palazzo. The 40 Tuscan locations in *The Borgias* include Spoleto, Urbino and Viterbo; castles at Ostia and Bracciano and the countryside near Siena and Rome.

On star ratings, *Brideshead* is miles out in front with Olivier Gielgud, Claire Bloom, Jane Asher, Stephanie Audran and Mona Washbourne backing up Jeremy Irons as the Vaughn surrogate (while the novel is not strictly autobiographical, he did have a relationship with the Beauchamp family that recalls Ryder's with the Marchmains, at least superficially) and Anthony Andrews and Diana Quick as the Flytes. John Mortimer did the adaptation. The only name of any fame in the *Borgia* line-up is Alfred

Burke as the Pope's opponent within the College of Cardinals, Anne Louise Lambert, who plays Lucrezia Borgia, was a schoolgirl in the Australian *Pinkie* at *Hanging Rock*. Centre is Oliver Cotton, one of the lesser lights of the National. The central role of Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI, is taken — most impressively — by Adolfo Celi, best-known internationally for the part of the Mafia millionaire in *Thunderball*. His intrusive Italian accent is excused by the producer, Mark Shivas, on the grounds that Rodrigo came from Sardinia and thus would have had a different accent from the rest of the Vatican court.

Watching a compilation of scenes from *The Borgias* chosen to display its range and approach, I was worried by what appeared to be its attempt to cash in on the success of *Claudius*. Once more the titillation of orgies and incest are emphasized as concomitants to a power struggle at court; but the historical figures, the borgias' importance seems comparatively trivial, limited to providing the first family of the Mafia. Their history is hardly considered worth teaching even in Italian schools.

Casting round for an heroic

figure to contrast with the double-dyed villain of episode one else, the scriptwriters John Prebble and Ken Taylor have lighted upon the surprising choice of Lucrezia, who is depicted as a mere instrument in the power game, being married off three times to cement temporary alliances and being seduced (on camera) more or less against her will by her father, the Pope. No poisoning by her in this version.

Such a lurid retelling of the myths (the facts about the Borgias that are known are capable of various interpretations) might have been expected to figure on ITV instead of BBC2, and such a respectful and serious adaptation of a modern classic as *Brideshead Revisited* might have been thought more likely for BBC2 than ITV. That they are the other way round says a great deal about the BBC's desperation for ratings and ITV's respectability.

Everything I have seen of the Granada blockbuster suggests that it will be ravishing to look at, in its consideration of Catholicism, food for the mind.

Some unkind souls are suggesting that it will turn out to be the television equivalent of Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate*, the costliest white elephant in the history of the cinema. I rather hope it does, as I consider *Heaven's Gate* to be one of the few near-masterpieces of the commercial cinema.

Whichever does turn out to be the critical prize, win more and better satisfy the needs of the audience, the mighty battle between the two serials can only be of benefit to the viewer. For far too long there has been nothing on worth making a weekly date in one's diary with: to have two potential involvements starting in the same week is wonderful.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

A taste of money

Many cheap wines can be improved almost out of recognition by the hand of a blending. Indeed, whereas a great wine usually shows something of its quality however maladroily presented, it will surprise many to hear the results of experiments with two widely known "everyday" bottles: Yugoslav Lutomer Laski Riesling, costing about £1.95, and Hungarian Bull's Blood, costing about £2.40.

The Laski Riesling, the same grape as the Italian Riesling and Walsch Riesling, makes fruity, somewhat four-square white wines. Bull's Blood, which is made mainly from the kadarka grape, although it contains a little Pinot Noir and Merlot, has a gentle fragrance with mouth-filling style, plus a touch of mineral dryness, the sort of volcanic soil of the Eger vineyards. Just as it is vineyards to expect the subtlety and delicacy of the Rhine Riesling grape from the results of experiments with two widely known "everyday" bottles: Yugoslav Lutomer Laski Riesling, costing about £1.95, and Hungarian Bull's Blood, costing about £2.40.

White wines with a light, flowery bouquet are often served far too cold. Over-chilling is the unscrupulous caterer's way of concealing a wine's defects because, if you can't smell it, the faults are seldom obvious. This is why, in most tasting rooms, white wines are not chilled at all. On a really stuffy day, out of doors or in the atmosphere of a centrally-heated party, put the wine in ice and water (not ice alone) for 12 minutes, or the least cold part of a domestic refrigerator for an hour. Actually, during the recent warm weather, the Yugoslav white was perfectly enjoyable in all its aspects without extra chilling, although it had not even been kept in a cellar, merely a cool place.

Any white wine should have its cork drawn at least 15 minutes ahead of drinking, to get rid of the "corky" taste of stale air. If you don't drink more than half the bottle, recork and enjoy the next day; if you have consumed more, decant into a half bottle. It's the dregs of bottles opened days ago and left for "open wines" in careless wine-borers and pubs that has given this pleasant wine undeserved associations with flabbiness and flatness.

Aeration by means of decanting a white wine need do no harm: the great John Brown of Milawa in Australia had his white as well as his red wines decanted when a dinner house. They stood on the sideboard on a very hot night at vintage time without, even to critical palates, suffering any deterioration as over-chilling or keeping a white wine in a refrigerator gives the bottle a shock from which it never really recovers, so hastily warmed red wines — scorched in front of a fire, placed over a stove or baked under the lights of many restaurants who should know better than to put their wine racks in the bar — cannot give of its best; red wine that enters the mouth at blood heat cannot be more than a warm drink. Bull's Blood benefits greatly if the cork is drawn an hour or more before drinking and, in a comparison between a freshly opened bottle and one that had been opened and lightly restoppered 15 hours before, a range of drinkers all opted for the aged wine. The bouquet and fruit of the taste emerge more definitely, and the wine gains in balance and interest.

Remember, there are still colleges where the dinner wines are prepared at lunch or even breakfast, and the luncheon wines the previous evening! Of course, some wines are "handkerchief wines," which whisk-smell and taste at the drinker and then

fade quickly, so it is worth experimenting a little before you get ready for a party. In this column, however, indication as to whether a wine will not stand up to being open some hours is usually given after several tastings, some even over a period of two or three days as this is what the ordinary wine drinker may do (and as it is what the wine trade does with plenty of wines it is studying).

Preference for wines that have been able to stretch themselves a little in advance of drinking may be a national one: certainly many French writers on wine, including two from the claret country, either condemn early opening or actually say it makes no difference. So it is wise to do some testing and make up one's mind according to personal preference.

If the previous suggestions are followed for the two wines, then, with the Yugoslav, a tasting report would register a fullish, direct aroma, leading to a moderately dry taste with a neat bouquet is faintly spicy ("cloves and vanilla" is often the tag), the flavour fruity, firm, lingering a little on the palate, with a hint of crispness in the after-taste. Similarly unsuspecting details may be revealed by thoughtful treatment of other inexpensive wines.

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Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

New Zealand/Peter Johnson

Sights, sounds and mighty spirits

New Zealand will welcome the Queen later this month. Her visit will, of course, be an official one, but what does the country offer the holidaymaker?

Auckland was in celebratory mood when Air New Zealand's first Boeing 747 touched down after its trans-Pacific delivery flight from the makers in Seattle, the first of a £150m fleet of five. Its coming was regarded as a symbol of hope, a way out of the financial ills that have beset the state company, now phasing out its DC10s. In a nation of three millions, which, because of its small remoteness and dependence on flight, identifies with its national airline like no other people, the event received saturation coverage in the media.

An enthusiastic New Zealand journalist who had flown in the Jumbo from Seattle wrote in the *Herald*, the leading newspaper: "Air New Zealand now has a plane capable, when crew and cabin staff are included, of carrying almost 450 souls—more than the entire population of, say, Oahu."

I never did find out where Oahu is, but I am sure the writer could have named many places in the country whose populations would fit into a Jumbo. There is in New Zealand an intimacy, a personal quality about relationships, a feeling that everybody else, which creates the strongest sense of involvement for a first-time holidaymaker there. In a two-week tour of almost the whole length of North and South Islands I frequently came across New Zealanders I had met earlier on the trip.

Comparisons are inevitable, but to categorise New Zealand as little Britain at the bottom of the earth is patronising and is simplistic. Similarities are there, of course: driving on the left, the names over the shops, ducks on the willow-fringed Avon at Christchurch, minor league English cricket scores on the radio, *Coronation Street* (five years old), curling cheese sandwiches in cafes.

Even the hospital-green interior of the bus station cafeteria at Hamilton, with its wedges of pink coconut cake and orange Swiss rolls, had a comfortably hideous familiarity.

But New Zealand does offer things whose passing this Englishman mourns in his own country: unforgivingly cheerful response and quick action when a hotel guest rings for room service, boys selling evening papers in the pews, cigarettes at 40p, a plethora of immaculately cared-for old bangers on the roads—not just museum pieces rolled out for rallies but honest working vehicles measured because new cars have a long way to come and cost proportionately.

It is just when the visitor is beginning to feel he is at home in a familiar or nostalgic environment (even the New Zealanders' use of the appellation "Pom" seems to lack the abrasive overtones of

the Australian's) that New Zealand turns startlingly different.

In a winding lane that could be in the Cotswolds, but is 40 miles from Auckland, a group of Maori boys, riding bareback, appears; they are cheerfully galloping their ponies to a Sunday afternoon haka, a Maori feast, and there below in the valley is their destination: an A-frame, beehive house, carved and brightly painted with ancient Polynesian symbols, a huge column of steam rising from a pit of hot stones where wild pork and pumpkin is cooking.

Geysers in North Island's central volcanic plateau is an illogical world of strange sights, sounds and smells where nature allows tourism to flourish on a sufficient Here stout Maoris used to carry the occasional tourists on their backs, over the hot pumice of the Whakarewarewa thermal reserve at Rotorua, to marvel at the eruptions. The tourists still marvel, but now they come by the plane and coach load, a quarter of a million or more a year, and bridges and concrete paths make the going easier.

The fires of the earth embody the spirits of Maori leaders, they say hereabouts. Mountains are alive: Tongariro, Puncaki, Fihanga, Ruapehu, Taranaki—they have all loved, played and fought. Did not Taranaki, ousted by the mighty Tongariro, over their rivalry for the gentle Pehangui, sail sorrowfully across the sea, creating the Whangaroa River, until he reached exile by the sea? There, as Mount Egmont, he now broods, a white mist of tears veiling his features. If you cannot believe that, then you have no place in this magical high country.

For the hunting and fishing enthusiasts the game is almost too easy. Off the north-east coasts striped, black and blue marlin, tuna and tiger, makou, hammerhead and threshers shark that hooked the interest of Zane Grey now attract package trippers from California, Australia, Japan and West Germany.

In Wellington, in the ugly trapezoidal building that houses the government offices and which people have dubbed The Beehive, the Minister of Tourism, Mr Derek Quigley, told me: "My target is a million visitors a year by the end of the decade. At the moment the figure is less than half that."

The Tourist Department is determined to populate the country's empty beaches, ski fields and mountains. As an official promotional agency, the department has a unique role which allows it to make reservations inside New Zealand for visitors and act as an operator through its own Tiki Tours.

It has much to sell. In 1,000 miles from North Cape to southernmost Stewart Island climatic zones range from sub-tropical to alpine. Few holiday countries can boast a range of terrain that embraces palm-shaded beaches, dramatic volcanic areas, wide plains, lush rain forests,



Maori stout friend of the tourist

glaciers and fjords. Developments are under way to exploit the most beautiful and accessible ski areas in the southern hemisphere, notably at Mount Cook and Coronet Peak in South Island. Pioneer by aviators in "city Cessna" ski-planes has opened up to the less energetic traveller glaciers like the mighty Tasman and Franz Josef, once the sole domain of alpinists and training grounds of Sir Edmund Hillary of Everest.

While air fares remain high (£616 off-season Apex, the cheapest scheduled return from Britain), Mr Quigley is looking for steps along the way to his goal of a million visitors. Over half the annual contingent from Britain of 35,000 is made up of people visiting relatives and friends. "We want to persuade them to see New Zealand while they are in the country," he says. For further details, the NZ Government Tourist Office is at New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1 (telephone 01-930 8422) and Air New Zealand at 15 Charles II Street, SW1 (telephone 01-930 1088).

Where to stay

New Zealand offers plentiful and varied accommodation. For the young and budget-conscious there are youth hostels at about £150 a night. Most townships have a camping ground with cabins (for which you will need a sleeping bag) and pitches for tents at £3-£4 a night. Judy Lamb,

26-year-old social worker from Islington, north London, encountered on the road from Auckland to Rotorua, was youth hostelling and travelling on a 14-day bus and train pass that had cost her £54. It was for her "the only way of seeing New Zealand" after spending £683 on a monthly return air ticket and staying with friends in Auckland for two weeks. She had budgeted for about £300 pocket money. People with little money who are staying with relatives and friends can "do" the country on an excellent network of bus services; an all-day, one-way excursion from Auckland to Rotorua cost me less than £10 and included a visit to the limestone caves of Waitomo, with their glow-worm grotto. There are plenty of comfortable motels, some with do-it-yourself cooking facilities, ranging from £10 to £14 a night for two.

The great outdoors is eminently accessible: mountain huts in Mount Cook National Park cost about £150 a night; "homestead" holiday homes from £12-£16 a day per person, full board; big game fishing charter boats cost about £115-£150 a day; four people can have a day's fly fishing with guide and vehicle for about £80.

In the upper bracket, hotels seldom exceed £40 for double room and bath, and prices are usually around £30. In high season (UK winter, NZ summer) it is advisable to book.

Skiing/Robin Neillands

How to mix business with pleasure

This happened in Mexico, a long time ago. . . There we were, sweltering nicely in the port of Vera Cruz, which may be charitably described as a very nice place to be from, when a fellow sufferer mentioned that if we took a train, then a bus, then a taxi, walked up a mountain, and had a little luck, we might find a place to go skiing.

This we did, and if it was not exactly Val d'Isère, after Vera Cruz no-one complained. The wandering exporter or itinerant businessman, if he plans those winter trips right, can pack in quite a lot of weekend skiing in and around the business-centres of the world. Outside South Africa and the tropic zones, the opportunities are legion, for many commercial centres are within easy distance of some snow-clad peak, where a mountain inn is just the place to lay aside the briefcase and pass a relaxing weekend.

To give a few examples, the runs of Flaine, in the French Alps, are just an hour from downtown Geneva, and in Spain the Sierra de Guadarrama mountains, near Madrid offer excellent downhill and cross-country skiing. Across the Atlantic the choices multiply. In Vancouver, the start of the local lift is right across the bay, while the fast Amtrak train from Grand Central Station can whisk you from New York City to the Olympic runs of Lake Placid before Friday evening is really into its stride. If you like cross-country skiing, then you need look no farther than the Catskills, or the deep woods around Princeton, in New Jersey.

These are the obvious centres, and skiing is the beneficial by-product of any city blessed with nearby mountains, or cursed by very hard winters. Businessmen who like a little skiing on the side, will have no trouble fitting it in on a trip to most of the European countries, the USA, Canada, Russia, or any points east. These are all good skiing countries, but when the ski-loving businessman or woman really gets into his or her stride, the possibilities multiply.

Over the years I have managed to nip out of Santiago de Chile for several sessions at the resort of Portillo, high in the Andes, and spent one enjoyable, if painful, weekend skiing in the very high Japanese Alps wearing very small Japanese boots. Colleagues of similar bent have spoken highly of Kashmir and the more sylvan-toll-free parts of Iran. New Zealand and the Snowy Mountains of Australia can provide skiing for winter visitors, while the Northern Hemisphere is suffering from summer.

After a while, the keen skier, if ordered abroad on

business at a time when all decent folk are off skiing, slips a few essential items into the suitcase and sets out prepared for some skiing on the side.

Since boots and skis can add to the overweight, and will tend to give overseas customers an even lower opinion of the seriousness of their business than they may have already, the skiing impedimenta must be cut to the minimum and carefully concealed. Personally, I take a feather-filled duvet jacket, which packs up very small, gloves, a hat, and a lightweight set of thermal underwear which, when worn under jeans, gives adequate protection on the slopes without giving the game away during the working week. Good thick socks are also useful.

Unless you wish to spend the weekend discussing cash flow or rejecting pleas for extra discount, it is as well not to go skiing with the customers, and wise skiing businessmen learn to be very vague about their weekend arrangements unless, of course, the customers are skiers themselves.

Finding out where to go

skiing locally, and the best means of getting there, are problems most easily solved by visiting the local ski-shop and seeking out the assistant with the suntan and the restless expression.

A few words with him or her will provide a wealth of data on local transport, where to go and how to get there, places to stay, what to hire, frequently coupled with an invitation to turn up on Friday evening and join the gang's mini-bus for a weekend trip to the slopes. City ski-clubs will always welcome visiting skiers and be happy to take them on weekends trips.

If these ploys fail, or you are so closely guarded by the clients that such informative diversions are impossible, a phone call to the local library, tourist office, bus or train station will usually do the trick, and have you off in the Friday night commuter rush to the snowfield of your choice. Weekend ski-packages are offered from most city centres to the snowfields near by, and, after depositing your heavy suitcase in the nearest left-luggage locker, the skier is free to roam. Accommodation in the ski

resort can usually be reserved in advance from the city, and over the years the only real problems I have encountered have been with the skier's persistent enemy, the boots. The Japanese, as we have noted, have very small feet, and even my dainty European size eight-and-a-half put me in the Gulliver class out there. Skiing with the toes curled up is a whole new sensation.

Being suddenly whisked up 12,000 feet from sea-level Santiago to the mountain resort of Portillo gave me altitude sickness, so if you have only a little time to spend on the slopes try to choose a resort at about the same altitude, and, since time is always tight, one that can be reached in the course of an evening, however you choose to travel.

It is also worth sticking to runs well within your ability, and having adequate insurance. A broken leg could be embarrassing as well as painful.

That apart, given a little snow and a certain amount of ingenuity, skiing on the side is possible on any business trip. Study that map again this winter, and don't forget your socks!

| Resort | Nights | Company | Price | Save | Conditions |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Yugoslavia | 14 h/b | Portland* | £159 | £45 | October 10 G |
| Syros | 14 b/b | Ventura* | £139 | £67 | October 10 L G M |
| Corfu | 7 s/c | Ventura | £129 | £48 | October 7 M |
| Corfu | 7 b/b | Ventura | £119 | £52 | October 9 L |
| Neapolitan Riviera | 14 h/b | Portland | £159 | £40 | October 8 G |
| Rome | 7 b/b | Thomas Cook | £98 | £15 | October 8, 16, 23, and 30 G |
| Malta | 7 b/b | Thomas Cook | £158 | £20 | November 6 G |
| Malta | 14 h/b | Portland | £189 | £42 | October 9 G |
| Minorca | 7/14 h/b | Thomas Cook | £122/£160 | £15 | November 8 G |
| Majorca | 7/14 h/b | Global | £132/£185 | £39/£69 | October 31 G |
| Majorca | 14 h/b | Portland | £159 | £30 | October 6 G |
| Majorca | 7/14 h/b | Thomas Cook | £141/£179 | £15 | October 28 G |
| Tenerife | 7 h/b | Global | £179 | £20 | October 27 G |
| Algarve | 14 b/b | Ventura | £49 | £65 | October 9 L G |
| Kefelonia, Greece | 14 h/b | Thomson | £201 | £30 | October 10 & 17 G |
| Cosma, Turkey | 14 h/b | Thomson | £163 | £75 | October 8 L |
| Djerba, Tunisia | 14 h/b | Thomson | £208 | £30 | October 12 L M |

Airport key: G—Gatwick; L—Luton; M—Manchester; *May only be booked directly: Telephone Portland 01-388 5111, Ventura 01-250 1355 or 0742-342391/333392.

Summer holiday discount news

Package holiday bookings seem to have entered the doldrums, which explains some of the large discounts being offered during the next few weeks.

Last-minute reductions can now be safely expected throughout the winter to European resorts. Most Greek destinations will start to close at the end of October, though Rhodes and Crete will remain open.

Spanish resorts are likely to prove the most popular after a few thin winters. The Balearics and the Canaries are reporting good business, though not so much that it is affecting the number of last-minute discounts available.

Two new schemes have been introduced which may appeal to anyone looking for a brief holiday in London. Crest Hotels have come up with what they call a Superweek package. Second-class rail

travel and a night in the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel will cost a visitor from Merseyside £44 instead of the usual £51.70, and there are similar reductions for anyone travelling from most parts of the north and the West Midlands. Devon and Cornwall. The average reduction is 15 per cent. The London Tara Hotel is offering 50 rooms at half-price each weekend to people using British Rail's half-price ticket scheme.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Mornings with the masters

Manchester is not only noted for anticipating what is done in London by one day but is also celebrated as one of the oldest and most important centres of chess activities in the United Kingdom.

To my encyclopedia I have pointed out that the Manchester Chess Club was founded two years after the Battle of Waterloo and therefore has claims to be the oldest chess club in the country.

Under its impetus a number of important international tournaments were held in Manchester during the nineteenth century and the result was that Lancashire became one of the strongest chess-playing counties in the English Chess Union.

By birth a Surrey man, and therefore much attached to the Southern Counties Union, I remember how we regarded a visit to Manchester or the Lancastrian team's descent on London as, next to Middlesex,

the most sternly contested struggle of the year.

The Manchester Chess Club carried on through two world wars and, despite heavy bombardment from the enemy during the Second World War, doubled its membership during those years.

It so happened that during the early part of the Second World War I was stationed with an artillery unit at Hale, near Altrincham in Cheshire. We were about 12 miles away from Manchester and it used to be a delight for me, after having obtained a Saturday pass, to visit the city and plume the pleasures of the Halls orchestra concerts with a morning at the Manchester Chess Club.

That was some 40 years ago, but recently these memories were revived for me by a visit to Allen Hall, in Wilmslow Road, an immensely long road that seems to traverse the greater part of the city. It was there that from September 4-12 the fourth Benedictine International Chess Tournament was held.

I have just received a tournament bulletin containing 110 games from that contest, from the bulletin editor, Trevor Moth, who is to be congratulated on editing one of the most beautifully produced tournament bulletins I have seen.

This tournament was a Swiss system event with 72 competitors, including five grandmasters, Miles and Keen (England), Cirić (Yugoslavia), Kraidman (Israel) and Kuligowski (Poland), 19 international masters and a number of FIDE masters.

Though not quite so strong as originally planned (it was without the 1980 winner, grandmaster John Nunn, who fell ill with influenza, and also without ex-world champion Vassily Smyslov, who was tied after his participation in the Lloyd's Bank event in London), it was still the strongest of all the four Benedictine events.

Much interesting chess was played and in the end the strongest player duly came first, Tony Miles coming clear with 7½ points out of 9, not losing a game and ending a full point ahead of the field. Equal second were two United States masters, Gurevich and Kudrin, and the English grandmaster, Raymond Keene, with 6½ points each. Seven players tied for the next place with 6 points, Kuligowski (Poland), Fedorowicz, Strauss and Tisdall (USA), Murey (Israel), Van der Sterren (Netherlands) and Julian Hodgson (England).

The English player, Davies, attained the final master norm making him an international master as also did David Strauss. Two young English players, Julian Hodgson and Daniel King achieved an international master norm.

A number of devoted helpers, Arbiters David Welch and Clifford Hilton, bulletin editor Trevor Moth, and typist Gaynor Travis, made the event run smoothly, but the chief organiser and a man without whose energy and skill in organisation the tournament could not have possibly taken place was the tournament director, Richard A. Furness. The renaissance of tournament chess in Manchester is due to him and his continuous and resourceful work.

Of all the fine games played in the Benedictine tournament much the most brilliant was the last-round game won by the Israeli master, Murey, against the Dutch master, Gert Ligtink. Gert will forgive me for publishing a second loss by him in the last few weeks, but he himself had the courtesy to praise his opponent's brilliant Queen sacrifice. It takes a good master to lose games like the two I have published.

White: J. Murey, Black: G. Ligtink, Sicilian Defence.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 N-QB3
2 N-K3 P-Q2 8 B-QB3 P-K3
3 P-Q4 P-P 9 Q-Q2 P-QB3
4 N-P N-KB3

Preferable was 7... B-K2, preparing to Castle the King into safety as soon as possible.

8 Q-Q4 P-R5 9 B-K3 N-K5 B-K2 still looks best here, as it also does on the following move.

10 B-N P-QN4 11 Q-K3 P-K4 If instead B-N2 or B-K2, P-K5 is very strong.

12 B-M6 And not 12 BxK7, on account of 12... N-N5.

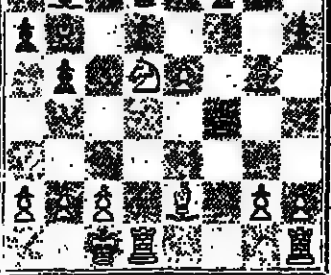
12... Q-Q2 14 P-B4 P-P 13 B-K2 B-K2 15 Q-P B-K2

Allowing White to break open the position in the centre: better was 15... Q-B3.

16 P-K5 N-Q4

17 N-N B-K4

Winning the Queen; but as White brilliantly demonstrates, losing the game.



(Position after 17... B-N4).

18 Q-Q2 P-Q2 21 K-R1 P-K1
19 N-E7 ch K-K2 22 B-B5 resigns
20 R-P Q-B1

There is nothing to be done against the discovered check: if 22... P-B3; 23 RxB mate, or if 22... R-B3; 23 R-O8 ch K-N1 24 R-R ch Q-R; 25 N-Q, with a simple win for White.

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Indulge yourself in the kitchen without being extravagant

It always seems a wild extravagance to me to spend a lot of money on kitchen equipment or tableware that you are not likely to use much, but the Elizabeth David sale gives you the opportunity to pay less for your self-indulgence.

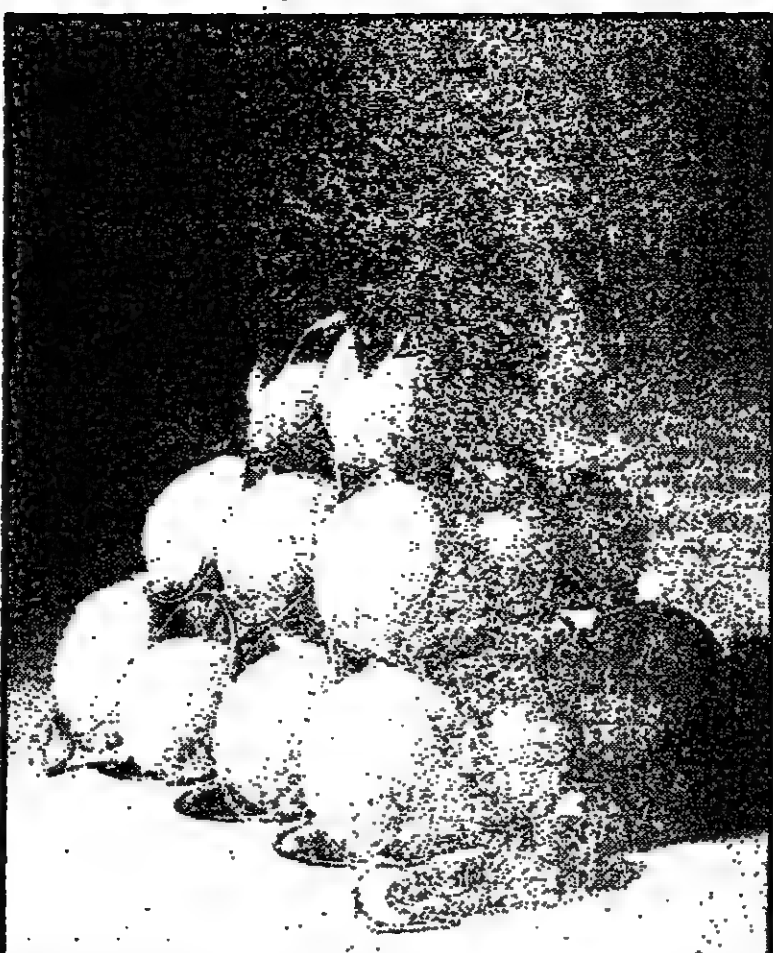
I have, for instance, managed to live contentedly for years, oblivious of the fact that I should have a special white porcelain acid spoon for lemon juice and vinegar, but I can now put that right for £1.27 instead of £1.95 (p&p 40p). I can also have a freezer thermometer for 80p reduced from £1.22 (p&p 40p) and white porcelain scallop shells at £1.40 each from £2.15 (p&p 80p or £1.73 for six).

It would not have occurred to me to spend £16.70 on a chromed wire fruit stand, but when I see it for £10.85 (p&p £1.43) it does strike me that it would make a splendid Christmas decoration filled with shiny red apples and

holly. And instead of asking my butcher to do my filleting, I can get a specially supplied Sabatier knife with a rosewood handle for £3.65 (from £5.60) plus 40p p&p.

The big savings come in pairs, particularly if you can get to the shop and save postage. The one I liked best is the mottled grey Epoque steamer, a two-handled round bellied pan with a steamer and one lid that fits both sections. It was £17.17 and is now £11.15 plus £1.90 p&p.

The Elizabeth David sale is from October 10 to 31 at 46 Bourne Street, London SW1. 01-730 3123. And, incidentally, if, like me, you hate pvc aprons that you can't wipe your sticky or floury fingers on, Elizabeth David has a really enveloping butcher's apron in navy and white striped cotton at £3.70 (available mid-October) or plain navy at £2.67 (available next week). Add 50p p&p on each. Not in the sale, but a good price, anyway.



Above: Fruit stand in chromed wire £10.85 reduced from £16.70 (£1.43 p&p) in the Elizabeth David sale from October 10 to 31 at 46 Bourne Street, London SW1.

Left: Mottled grey Epoque steamer, 4pt, £6.18 from £9.51 orange stewpan 4 1/2 in deep, £7.02 from £10.80, saucepan £7.20 from £11.10, 10 in frying pan, £6.80 from £10.45, all by Fortalux. Add £1.73 p&p on each item. All in the Elizabeth David sale from October 10 to 31.

Handy alarm for the lonely

For those who face lonely walks home on dark winter evenings, or for those who are nervous when they are alone in the house, there is a neat new personal alarm which emits a piercing continuous screech at the touch of a button.

In a slim plastic case, 4 1/2 in long, the alarm looks like an overgrown cigarette lighter with a small torch bulb at one end. The torch light shines as the alarm sounds and the case comes fitted with the pressurized screecher canister but not with batteries for the torch.

Portable alarms are fine in theory, but I am sure I would never have mine handy at the right moment. This one, though, is so neat and unobtrusive that it would be easy to get into the habit of keeping it in your hand whenever you are walking alone. It would also be a distinct discouragement to an obscene neighbour if you blasted it down his earpiece.

The Zelco 1st Aid personal alarm costs £4.95 plus 70p p&p from the DIY department at Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1, where stock replacement screecher canisters at 99p.

Now it's Hippos at home

Until recently, if you wanted the best in children's furnishings you had to make a pilgrimage to Pinco to visit Hippo Hall. Then a couple of months ago, their collection became available through 80 interior decorators. Now you can stay at home and put your feet up while the designs come to you by post.

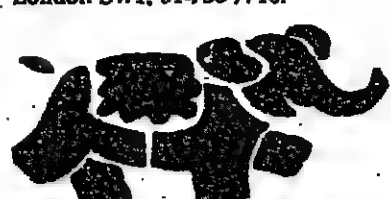
Hippo Hall's first mail order catalogue, which is printed on good quality glossy paper so that colour and design are clearly represented, shows 16 fabric designs, each with one or two co-ordinates in wallpaper and bed linen. Wallpapers are all spongeable, fabric is good quality cotton, bed linen is polyester/cotton.

The designs are the most charming and original — a menagerie of exuberant bunnies on a beach, solemn teddy bears arranging a picnic, goofy hippos, boating frogs, house-proud mice. For boys there are loop-the-loop aeroplanes or nifty footballers and for children of any age there is Annie Sloan's enchanting animal alphabet.

Prices are from £7.50 to £12.50 a metre for fabric, £11.50 to £22.40 a

roll for wallpaper, from £16.50 for sheets and £20.10 for duvet covers. There are also Hippo Hall family sweatshirts with a name applied in multi-coloured cottons; from £9.50 for child's size 2 to £11.50 for an extra large adult.

If you are not accomplished in making curtains, blinds, bedheads and cushions, Hippo Hall will do it all for you, and they will design and hand-paint children's furniture, too. For more details and their new mail order brochure write to them at 65 Pinco Road, London SW1, 01-730 7710.



Hippo Hall stencils come with instructions for cutting and spraying — easy for children to make their own wall decorations. All designs £1 each, p&p 25p up to four stencils, £1 for more than four. From Hippo Hall, 65 Pinco Road, London SW1.

A sheet in time...

Anyone contemplating double glazing to keep the heat in this winter may like to look at a facts sheet on a do-it-yourself system using plastic sheeting.

Produced by the DIY Plastic Information Service, its bias is obvious, but it presents some interesting comparisons between plastic sheeting and glass — lower costs, better heat saving, safer for a handy person to use. It shows that it is possible to double glaze a 4ft x 4ft window for £15.56, using rigid plastic pane.

The leaflet is free from the

DIY Plastic Information Service, 10 Newbury Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire, OX12 8BS, telephone Abingdon 30666.

Mothercare are offering a 20 per cent reduction on baby feeding equipment from now until the end of the month. Among the offers are bottle heaters at £5.40 instead of £6.75, food blenders at £3 (£3.75), stay-warm plates £1.60 (£2), feeding beaker set 76p (95p). From all their branches or through Mothercare by Post, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts, WD2 5SH.

How to cover your floors

How would you choose a carpet — by colour, quality or price? It is probably one of the most difficult furnishing decisions you are likely to face. Make the right choice and you can furnish the room with orange Berbers, the everyone will think they have been designed by Conran. Make the wrong one and your family heirloom will look like repro.

That is how important floor-covering is. It may also be the reason for the biggest trend in the past few years. Berbers, the neutral carpets with a homespun look, presenting satisfying texture without throwing down a design challenge to the rest of your furnishings.

But if you think of Berbers as knobby loops you are out of date. The latest ones have softly coloured cut pile and some are even patterned. Last week I was invited to Scotland by A. F. Stoddard to see their coordinated Berbers — two differently textured plains and a companion Paisley design. They are produced in four shades plus the new fashion colour in furnishing — grey.

The Stoddard blue-grey is very delicate with a hint of faded denim and the idea of the co-ordinates is that you can use this same colour throughout the house, using different textures for different effects. Strathblane is a plain tufted Berber twist for halls and stairs. Strathvire is a deeper tufted pile for bedrooms, and Strathalan is the Paisley patterned Axminster for living rooms. Prices are from £16.65 to £25.85 a sq yd and so perfect is the co-ordination you could even use all three textures in one split-level room.

The only thing missing from this collection is a Stoddard speciality that is even newer — bonded carpet. The name is descriptive but, I think, unfortu-

nate. I associate it with bonded fabrics which are cheap and nasty, whereas bonded carpet looks like top quality Wilton.

It is made like a sandwich of liquid pvc and yarn fed vertically into the gap between two rolls of backing material; the yarn adheres to the backing, is heated to harden the pvc and the sandwich is sliced through the middle of the yarn at the foot of the machine, producing two cut pile carpets.

So far, only Stoddards have the expertise to make the machines work perfectly and they not only make bonded carpet exclusively in this country, but license the process to America. It was Sir Robert Maclean, chairman of the parent company, Stoddard Hold-

ings, who first saw the technique in its initial stages in Belgium and recognised its possibilities. It was then not working very well, but after making 30 manufacturing changes, Stoddards got it right.

The development is significant in the industry even though it represents a small percentage of the total British market, which is dominated in money terms by 65 per cent tufted carpets and 30 per cent woven. But as imports have risen and domestic sales have declined, go-ahead companies like Stoddards have had to cut their carpets according to the needs of the contract market.

Their bonded carpet is a winner. It can be cut to any shape, and laid, without binding

the edges, round video terminals, telephone points, awkward pieces of equipment. This is a point worth bearing in mind in house furnishings, too, as expert carpet fitters are becoming more and more difficult to find.

In addition, all the pile is on the surface so you get a thicker carpet for your money. Carpet quality is measured in finished weight and all the ounces per square yard are in the surface of a bonded carpet, whereas in a Wilton some of the yarn is woven into the backing.

There are three qualities of bonded carpet produced by A. F. Stoddard — Obsan, grade 4 (heavy domestic and general contract) at £15.67 a sq yd; Iona, grade 4, £15.85 and Elgin, a luxurious grade 5 (luxury domestic and heavy contract) £18.35. These are the prices at John Lewis partnership stores and you can also see samples at branches of Army and Navy, which compare with Stoddard's Wilton carpets of similar grades — Super Sax (grade 4) at £27 and top quality grade 5 Axminster at £31 a linear yard.

In case, like me, you are old enough to have been brought up with the idea that Wilton was best and Axminster slightly inferior, it may be because years ago Axminster looms wove rather more loosely than Wiltons, which produced a very dense pile. Today Axminster machines are just as capable of producing tight weaves and the two names merely indicate the method of manufacture. Wilton can have limited patterns but are mostly plain. Axminsters are multi-coloured.

You may also wonder why your mother's carpets lasted for 20 years while yours wear out in less than 10. The National Association of Retail Furnishers has a simple answer: carpets get a lot more

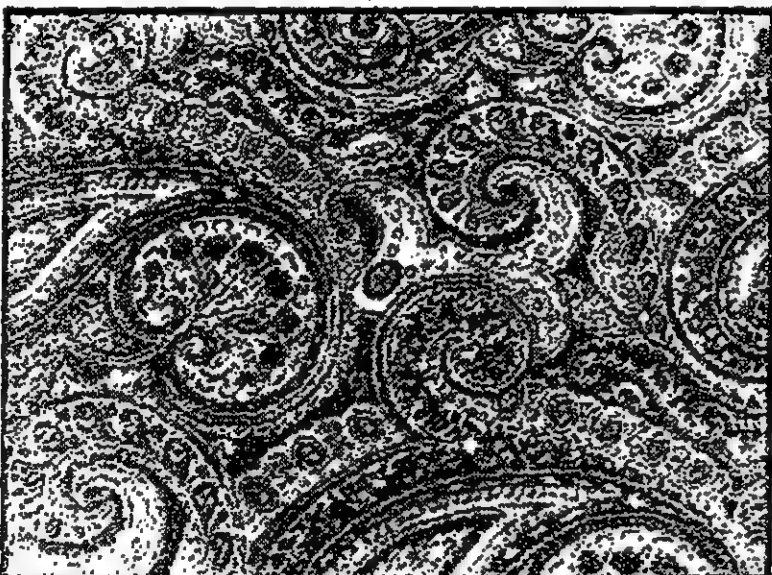
rough treatment these days. They are no longer left pristine in the parlour, but are trodden and shuffled on in the same place each evening as we sit and watch television — and we don't change into carpet slippers any more, but tramp around in outdoor shoes.

"When you talk of durability you have to remember that the hardest wearing floorcovering is concrete," says Charles Maclean, chairman of A. F. Stoddard. "I could produce very hard-wearing carpet in low-quality filament nylon, but what would it look and feel like? The real criteria of a good carpet are appearance, comfort, and wear."

Today that usually means a mixture of 80 per cent wool with 20 per cent nylon for reinforcement. The brightly coloured cheap nylon market is strictly for young first-time buyers who intend to move soon or who have young families and what one retailer described as a "5-year spillage situation".

It is a pity that carpet cannot be bought as an investment and stored until needed, because now is certainly a good time to buy. The industry has gone through traumas of redundancies and subsidized imports; it has made itself more efficient and can produce faster and more economically, but there are still far too many people in the world producing carpet.

If the British carpet industry ran its machines at full capacity it could supply the whole of Europe on its own. So could Germany. So could Belgium. And when that happens everyone tries to onto everyone else on design, colour, quality and most of all price. If you are thinking of getting new carpet — do it now. You may never have such an enormous choice again.



Paisley patterned Axminster Berber by A. F. Stoddard. Called Strathallan in blue-grey, green, brown, ivory or fawn, £20.99 sq yd at John Lewis, Oxford Street, London W1.

Children's books/Brian Alderson

Loved to death but now reborn

Writing of dull childhood days in Paris during the 1840s, Anny Thackeray recalled that "one of the nicest things that ever happened to us" was the arrival of a huge parcel... with piles and piles of the most beautiful, delightful, wonderful fairy tale books all painted with pictures. These, doubtless, were the review copies of some books published by Joseph Cundall which Anny's father had just extolled in *Fraser's Magazine* ("brilliant as a bed of tulips"), and from the rush of superlatives we can gauge something of the impact which this new publishing venture had on the dowdy market of its time.

It is less easy, however, to judge the matter from actual copies of these books in the glittering state that met the eyes of little Anny. When examples turn up, their fragile paper covers may be loose or missing, the colour of the glazed paper, with its gilt decorations, rubbed and tatty. Like the favourite children's books of every generation the series is almost lost to us through being loved to death or pulled to pieces.

Dramatically, though, a rediscovery is at hand. Not, it is true, in the exact form that came from Mr Cundall's shop in Old Bond Street, but as a

remarkably careful facsimile from the other side of the world. Three individual sides from the enterprise are to be found in a composite collection of Facsimile Editions of Early Children's Books recently printed in Tokyo, and now published here by The Bodley Head. Along with other examples they make up a most accessible introduction to the mysteries of this fugitive literature.

The idea for the facsimiles came from the Japanese firm of Holp Shuppan (which specializes in such publishing) during a visit to the Osborne Collection of Early English Children's Books in Toronto, a collection which, through the quality of its curatorship, puts to shame most collections of English children's books in England.

The Japanese too have a rather greater interest in the subject than is found here and Holp Shuppan decided that it would be nice to let its customers see samples of the English tradition in children's book illustration. With this in mind, it negotiated the loan of volumes from Toronto and, fiendishly ingenious as ever, set about preparing facsimiles which should represent the printing, colouring and binding of the originals as closely as possible.

The fact that the initial selection of the 35 books was made for a Japanese market slightly inhibits its value for an English one. Kate Greenaway's *Calendar* for 1884, for instance, is a rather pointless item, as is the new facsimile of Charles Welsh's old facsimile of a 1766 *Goody Two-*

Shoes. Limitations of the selection to one library — and only to camera suitable copies in that library — may also be thought to restrict its usefulness. But so many early children's books are uncommon in anything like "Osborne condition", that the compilers' choice could not help but open up telling glimpses into the imaginative strength of English children's book publishing.

The Cundall fairy books themselves can be seen in a context that includes a mass-market chapbook of *Diamonds and Toads*, a Walter Crane picture-book *Puss in Boots*, and George Cruikshank's impossible *Hop o' my Thumb*, with its running commentary on the evils of drink. Alternatively, didactic entertainment can be seen developing from the medievalism of a 1777 edition of *Comenius's Orbis Pictus*, to a moral board-game, with rule-book, *The Mansion of Bliss* (1810), and a Scottish edition of the hand-coloured Froebel New Picture Book (1858) adapted from the German (several signs here of an early international trade).

The "Bodley Head Box" can also be seen as an anthology of styles in the production and illustration of children's books. It has a representative example of almost every significant technical development in the chain of progress from cheap paper-bound booklets such as Housman's *Scripture Histories*, illustrated with woodcuts, to elaborately colour-printed folio albums like Dicky Doyle's in *Fairy Land*, or chromolithographed

movables like Dean's Pantomime *Cheridella*. By deft selection it manages to get in some literary charm: Christina Rossetti's *Sing-Song* with Arthur Hughes's wood engravings, Lear's *Nonsense* in vulgar colour, and — pearl of the box — Charles Bennett's nursery rhyme collection, *The Old Nurse's Book*, with hand-coloured engravings.

However much care is taken over these things, it is naturally not possible to match the authentic feel of hand-printed, hand-coloured books on hand-made paper; and it is very difficult to reproduce the blocked cloths and the multiple colour printing of some Victorian books. Nevertheless, the Japanese technicians, working for longish rather than restricted print-runs, have achieved some remarkable approximations and the box should be a great stimulus to collectors to gain a greater understanding of the complex social and graphic history of English children's books.

For fear that you think that its price is high (£25 new, £325 in 1982), you might like to reflect that such sums could easily be spent on original copies of just two or three of the items included here — and that it would probably take you a lifetime to collect the lot.

The 35 facsimiles are sold as a complete set by The Bodley Head at the price given above. All are boxed in slip-cases, decorated with individual designs by the Japanese illustrator, Mitsumasa Anno.

The other day we admired the bright colourful bedding outside the palm house in Kew Gardens: there were a number of orange flowering standards of *Lantana camara*. This attractive tender shrub has various colour forms — pink, lavender, orange, yellow and even white.

The last time I drove through Rennes in France there were dozens of standard lantanas on a four-foot stem planted down the main road reservation of the main road through the town. The plant makes a shapely bushy pot plant and is also easy to train as a standard.

These lantanas are not hardy but may be bedded out in summer and brought under glass again before frosts arrive. Years ago we had some plants in a greenhouse. A young lady from Tahiti I think, came to see us and said: "Why do you grow that? It is a terrible weed!" Indeed, in some countries it is a troublesome weed; in Kenya and, I believe, in some other countries it is illegal to plant it. But it is no danger here as it would not survive a winter outside.

These lantanas made me think again how useful standard plants are in any garden large or small. They relieve the flatness of large bedding schemes and in small gardens where we make use of the "third dimension" as I call it — arches, pergolas, walls and fences — they do enable us to grow another layer of plants, as it were, above the basic planting. Young lantana plants in several varieties are normally available in spring

from T. Butcher Ltd., 60 Wickham Road, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey. Thompson & Morgan, London Road, Ipswich offer a seed mixture.

With many plants, producing a standard is simple enough. One just selects a good strong stem, or in the case of a plant like a fuchsia or a wisteria with possibly only one stem, and trains it up a stout stake. The side growths are shortened as they grow, and when the main stem has reached the desired height, the lower side shoots are all trimmed away. It is necessary to allow them to grow while the main stem is reaching its allotted height, because the leaves are needed to nourish the plant.

Eventually there will be several shoots near the top and these are pinched back to make them produce more side shoots which will produce the head of branches at the top of the main stem.

At present I am training a wisteria with enormous heads of white flowers which a kind friend rooted from a cutting. In one season it has reached seven feet and produced several side shoots which have been duly pinched back to four leaves. I have now pinched out the top and I hope that next year we will start making the framework of branches at the top that will carry the flowers. Wisterias are normally only seen growing over arches or pergolas, or against a wall; but grown as standards, as we saw them recently in Portugal, they can be magnificent plants as standards. They are in Winston Churchill's garden at

Chartwell. Equally they may be grown as a large bush; a number of shoots are taken out from the base, tied to stakes and eventually become a free-standing large bush if pruned as I have described above. I had one about 10 feet across each way in my old garden at Hurtmore.

If you have a greenhouse it is very easy to grow standard fuchsias. A cutting rooted the past month or so, kept warm and actively growing through the winter, will make a good standard plant for next summer.

Geraniums, like the scarlet variety "Gustav Emich" which they still plant out in front of Buckingham Palace, may in its second year produce a head of flowers on a stem two to three feet high if trained up as a single stemmed plant.

The Dutch are now sending us standard specimens of *Euonymus*, these very attractive foliage shrubs, varieties of *Euonymus fortunei radicans* such as "Silver Queen", green leaves with a creamy white margin. These are easily propagated from cuttings, or if bought from a nursery are easily trained up as standards. So too is rosemary; in the United States one often sees standard rosemary bushes, seeing one here.

Standard roses, one normally buys from a nursery as they are budded on a wild rose stem. But one can have a lot of fun from growing standard red or white curran-ants and standard gooseberries. I grew a dozen or more over flower beds and

borders at Hurtmore and thus they took up no space, gave me a lot of fruit and were a great talking point with visitors. Red and white currants you can easily train up as a standard in a couple of years, or you can buy them ready trained, as you can standard gooseberries.

Indeed, it is best to buy standard gooseberries which have been grafted on a three to four-foot stem of *Ribes cereum*. Mr R. Hill, The Nursery, Appleton, Abingdon, Oxford, grows a wide selection of standard gooseberries, also red and white currants as bushes, and roses as standards.

I have seen in various places standard rhododendrons, and quite frankly I have thought they looked rather grotesque. Yet strangely a standard lilac does not strike me in the same way and certainly a lilac grown on a single stem does flower much more profusely than a bush lilac.

A superb specimen standard tree is *Buddleia alternifolia*. Its long pendulous branches, hanging down from a main stem six or eight feet high, covered with their long "ropes" of lavender flowers, are a real joy.

There are of course other weeping standard trees which one would normally buy from a nursery as they are not easy for the ordinary amateur to produce. I am thinking of the weeping pear *Pyrus salicifolia* "Pendula" with lovely weeping branches of silvery leaves, and of *Prunus subhirtella* "Pendula" which produces bluish pink flowers in spring.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Not such a terrible weed

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Taking a leaf from the French

The literary world in Britain is one of stubborn and conspicuous insularity: it has little time for abroad, apart from those only nominally foreign countries whose language is English.

Countries ill-favoured enough to conduct their cultural affairs in other languages are deemed generally negligible, by writers, publishers, reviewers, booksellers, readers, all of whom will stick to English or, at a pinch, American books, of which there are more than enough to go round.

Some cultures are negligible, for practical literary purposes, but equally some of those which we ignore are not negligible. No literary culture is richer, closer at hand or as intellectually prolific as that of France, and yet there is, sadly, little knowledge of or feeling for it in Britain today.

Franco-British exchanges in the literary domain are in need of repair: some pained observers go further and say that they are in crisis. To analyse this crisis, and speculate as to what can be done to remove it, the Franco-British Council called a seminar in France of authors, publishers, cultural journalists, translators and bureaucrats.

It was held in the beautiful conventual buildings of the Abbaye de Fontevault, near Tours, and in the appropriate presence of polychrome effigies of Richard I and Henry II, kings of England, and their own choice in France, so symbolizing an age when the two countries were barely separable.

The Franco-British Council is a peripatetic body, the joint visit and creation of the late Georges Pompidou and Edward Heath, with parity of representation on either side. But at this particular colloquy on "Le Livre" it was so obvious that there was a shameful imbalance between the cultural openness of France and that of Britain.

The French are more hospitable to English writing than the English are to French, and more contemporary work is translated out of English into French than the other way round.

At the same time, it was clear that the isolationism we are accused of is not complete. There are some fields in which we are now more open to French ideas and books than we have usually been in the past.

The work of French historians, anthropologists, philosophers and social scientists now has a good chance of finding its way into English; and if novels are no longer much translated, books of literary theory are.

In the 1980s, French influence here is less in forms and inhabits a different part of the literary landscape: where once it may have been Bloomsbury or Bohemia that was francophile, now it is more likely to be the corner reserved for the radicals in polytechnic canteens.

A great deal more could be done, nonetheless, to give French books a more general and visible showing in this country, and to restore the pre-eminence of imaginative writing among the works that are translated.

There is a sizeable backlog to start on, from which it would be a pleasure to nominate titles and authors crying out to be put into English: the novels of Marguerite Yourcenar, for one thing, or the recent series of volumes of autobiography by Michel Leiris.

But how to make this happen? Given the money, in a number of ways, the most spectacular plan put up at the seminar was for a French Book Week to be held in London simultaneously with an English Book Week in Paris.

It is not that there are fewer than 30 bookshops in Britain where you can buy a French book, which is scandalous if true. A Book Centre would be an asset.

There are quieter ways also in which money could usefully be spent. The question of translation is central to any talk of improving cultural exchanges and was raised again and again at the Council's colloquy, for every translation languishes everywhere today for the good reason that it can be exceedingly expensive.

A professional translator will not work speculatively or for free, and the cost of translating a book of 100,000 words is prohibitive, if it hasn't gone past £2,000.

This can be prohibitive when a publisher is already sceptical whether translations will sell. Subsidies are needed; and the French already have them, for the translation of deserving titles both out of and into French.

Under François Mitterrand there seems a good chance that an enlightened cultural policy will become more enlightened. A new sub-committee of the Franco-British Council will be formed this month to look into the project: talked about at Fontevault, and decide on their virtues. After which the Council will have to look around and see who is going to pay for their realization.

Cash for cultural purposes is not come by without cunning, nor disbursed without protest. But the sums it will take to bring French culture nearer to us are not excessive, especially if a proper system of helpful organizations that already exist, like the British Council.

John Sturrock

The author is deputy editor of The Times Literary Supplement

Can Taiwan really trust Peking?

Peking China's seemingly generous offer to Taiwan of easy terms for political reunification indicates just how great the internal changes have been. It also points the way to a possible solution for the eventual reabsorption of Hongkong into the People's Republic.

The sticking points in all previous attempts at a solution of the Taiwan problem, have been threefold: Taiwan's capitalist system and relatively free cultural life; the insistence of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) that it would one day reconquer the mainland and destroy the "communist bandits"; and Taiwan's diplomatic links with other countries which it accepted as "the Republic of China" with pretensions to sovereignty over the whole country and even over the independent Republic of Mongolia.

Marshall Ye Jianying—China's closest equivalent of a head of state—has assured Taiwan that its way of life, economy and trading links with other countries would be respected. In addition, Taiwan politicians would be able to participate in the government of the whole of China.

Obviously, Taiwan has good reasons to be wary of this offer, made by a mainland government which, although having massively changed its own internal order, might suffer a backlash and revert to oppressive attitudes.

Like all hardline anti-communists, the Kuomintang fears the concept of coalition government, a classic communist tactic for subverting governments of other political colour. The memory of the Paris talks on Vietnam is also still fresh, with its overtones of divisiveness, panic, and finally the destruction of the established government of South Vietnam after what seemed like sweet reasonableness on the part of the North.

If infiltration and subversion, under the cloak of partnership, made a nonsense of the mainland's promises of autonomy, Taiwan would have to accept the strait-jacketed domestic cultural and intellectual life of the mainland, which is still only experimenting cautiously with a modest increase of freedom in those areas. Closer links with the mainland's economic system could also mean the partial export to Taiwan of its unstable planning, inadequate statistics and general inefficiency.

As regards political freedom, many people who have lived in Taiwan claim that the oppression there is as bad as on the mainland. There are political detainees, and



The revolutionary days of the Little Red Book: a memory that could make Taiwan hesitate.

the security forces ruthlessly intimidate people who want to explore new options for the island's future.

None the less, Taiwan has never gone through any kind of destructive orgy such as the Cultural Revolution, the mass intimidation and brainwashing of most of the population, the lunatic personality cult and the twisted logic of the Mao period on the mainland. Nor has it known famine and poverty remotely comparable with what happened in China 20 years ago in the course of Mao's "Great Leap Forward" and may happen again if population control measures do not work.

So from the viewpoint of the man in the street in Taiwan, the big question must be: what would reunion with the mainland really be like? Would the island's inhabitants end up having to attend interminable political meetings, denounce each other for political heresy, see their national culture impoverished and trampled on, children turned against their parents, and severe persecution or forced abortion for women who want more than one child?

These aspects of life in the People's Republic—with the exception of the last—are repudiated by the present leadership. But that leadership was officially incorporated only a few months ago, and the dropping of past oppressive policies is something for which its mentor,

Mr Deng Xiaoping, has had to struggle over the course of four years of intense political infighting. A further problem for Taiwan is that Marshal Ye's offer will seriously erode the island's self-confidence and the support for its case in other countries. For a start, it will be unseemly for President Reagan to continue pursuing the matter of sales of advanced military aircraft to Taiwan since that would now be seen as American sabotage of China's peace initiative.

Political moderates in the United States may be impressed by the apparently generous terms which Peking has proposed for a solution—beginning with negotiations on such relatively harmless topics as postal and trade exchanges and reunion of divided families. Fear of unrest on the island may deter some Japanese and American investors and lead to a downturn in the economy.

The Taiwan regime is now very much on the defensive, more so than at any time during the past decade when almost every country that recognized it diplomatically defected in favour of recognition of Peking. The situation from now on can only become more fluid, with outside pressures on the Taiwan authorities to unbend at least a little.

The impressive liberalization of mainland China's economic system suggests that Marxism-Leninism is

of dwindling importance in day-to-day affairs, and the government's most important goal is to create more wealth for all its citizens. This is perhaps something Taiwan businessmen could come to terms with, just as many Shanghai capitalists did when they agreed to stay on and be gradually expropriated by the communists.

The relevance of all this to Hongkong is easy to see. Peking's attitude towards the British-ruled territory has been consistently benign since 1972, and far from frightening off investment there, the Chinese leaders seek to encourage it. In eight years, at the most, Peking must state clearly what its intentions are for Hongkong after the expiry of the New Territories lease in 1997.

If a solution can be worked out whereby Hongkong receives special treatment as a free economic zone and retains autonomy over most of its internal affairs, the prospect of its reabsorption by China need not bring about its economic collapse.

The terms offered to Taiwan—with the exception of the retention of its own armed forces and participation in national government, which would be unimportant for Hongkong—would suit the British territory very well, and could save it from panic and flight of capital in the 1990s.

David Bonavia

A new man for our Saturday nights

"Here's Johnny," the American entertainer's sidekick Ed McMahon will intone for the first time on British television tonight. Almost shyly Carson will appear from behind a curtain and give his six minute monologue on topical issues. The usual recipe follows, with comedy sketches and a parade of actors promoting new series and films, authors new books and singers new records.

But viewers will miss something if they are taken in by the rivalry connected by Michael Parkinson's press agent and response to Johnny Carson's Tonight show. Just another American comedy with Carson as some Bob Hope-like master of cute one-liners personally tailored by an unseen army of writers, Carson is more.

He is a prince of Hollywood. His life is mass entertainment and the stuff of life is deals, projects, and reputations. All these inflate in value the more they are talked about in front of a mass audience. Carson is the undisputed cheerleader for the most profitable front-camera industry without the stars, deals, discs and plans. He confers celebrity.

In Carson's world, everyone is an entertainer. The present Governor of California angles for an invitation to the show. The Lieutenant-Governor, a former record producer and one of Hollywood's own, is a frequent butt of Carson humour

The ex-Governor of California, now in the White House, is a Carson graduate made good.

There is more. Carson is president of Carson Inc. It makes television programmes, collects the fees on the contracts he negotiates somewhere in the United States of old Carson shows and sells suits bearing Johnny's name. Carson even affects Wall Street.

Eighteen months ago news that he was thinking of leaving his network, the National Broadcasting Company, caused a slight fall in the shares of the parent company, RCA.

This is how Carson recently worked a better contract with NBC. First he softened up Fred Silverman, NBC president, with some calculatedly indiscreet remarks about his disaffection in an interview with Rolling Stone magazine. Then he let it be known during a serious interview on CBS television—the rival network to NBC—that he was planning to leave.

Tonight, the late night chat show he has hosted since 1962. The tactics worked. Silverman knew that the Carson programme, since 1960, was bringing his network a net profit each week of some \$650,000. A \$3m a year deal with Carson Inc was a small price to pay.

The story is not inspiring but it gives, in capsule form, a picture of the "new Hollywood" that Carson inhabits. The studios of Louis B. Mayer's



Johnny Carson and friend.

era are not dead, they have simply become profitable real estate for many-sided corporations that now own them. Masters of Hollywood nowadays are the television networks, not the film producers; the big men are not moguls but agents, accountants and the performers.

In Carson's Hollywood, for all its giant corporations, there

is still such a thing as personal power. Carson has it; he is rich enough to leave a wife and mistress and trying to perform equally well for both—somebody's going to lose."

This element of personal power perhaps explains why Carson seems to have sensed a real challenge in winning in Britain. He can afford to lose, but his ego wants international recognition.

Ivor Davis of The Times reports on a recent conversation with Carson in Los Angeles: "I had ambivalent feelings about going to England at this stage in my career why go out to get shot down or killed? Who needs it?"

Each week Carson will choose one of his shows for export to Britain. Tonight's special will be his sixtieth anniversary programme featuring Burt Reynolds, Shelley Long, Dom DeLuise and Steve Martin. Martin's comedy albums have been released here and seem to appear all too quickly on the remainder rack. Carson may have a problem putting the humour across.

"My concern was always," Carson told Ivor Davis, "that it was such an American show how could it transfer to English audiences? There are certain references in our show that people there might not get. I like shows like Monty Python and Family Ties but you can miss the jokes because you're not familiar with certain local references."

"We won't try to cater particularly to the English. We have to hope our show is broad enough. You can't go out consciously and say I'd better not do this joke because Interior War is not well known in Britain." (Was is big news on the American West Coast because he threatens to open offshore areas for oil drilling, upsetting environmentally conscious Californians.)

Carson continues: "You can't gear a monologue topically for what's happening in England. It's like having a wife and mistress and trying to perform equally well for both—somebody's going to lose."

David Walker

The author has co-written with Jeremy Tussell, Media Made in California, published this week by Oxford University Press, £12.

Geoffrey Smith

The wind is still blowing from the left

How much has actually been changed in the Labour Party this week? There is no doubt that the right have left Brighton with lighter hearts than most expected when they arrived. They have secured three critical victories and a new upsurge of confidence. But the victories—on the elections for the deputy leadership and the new National Executive Committee, and in preventing the NEC having sole responsibility for the manifesto—were all on personalities or procedure, not on policies.

That may be a sufficient achievement for this year. The hard left were threatening to take over the party, with Mr Foot as their privileged prisoner. Had the key votes gone the other way, two of them so nearly did, the hard left would have been in effective control. The nerve of the parliamentary party, which has already been badly weakened, would have broken altogether. Resistance in the trade unions would have crumbled, and still more constituency parties would have succumbed to the left-wing tide.

The first priority for the right therefore had to be to secure control of the party before it was too late. But having done that, can they use their new position of strength to transform Labour into a party that would be acceptable to a wider opinion, without which it cannot win the next election? A great deal remains to be done because Labour has left Brighton as a party dedicated to leaving leadership under moderate leadership.

The right have recovered ground this week in both symbolic and practical terms. Mr Healey's victory over Mr Benn was essentially symbolic. Not only was it extremely narrow, but the office of deputy leader is one of prestige rather than authority. The change in the balance of power on the NEC gives more practical advantages to the right.

A new general secretary will be appointed in the coming year and Mr Ron Hayward's successor will now be a very different kind of person than had been expected. In all probability a moderate trade unionist will be selected, with Mr Alex Galloway, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the most likely choice.

Mr Derek Galloway of the General and Municipal Workers' Union has no far-reaching sticks to his intention not to be a candidate. There will be changes in the chairmanship of key NEC committees. While Miss Joan Lester is expected to keep the chairmanship of the international committee, another member of the soft left will succeed Mr Benn in the chair of the home policy committee. Mr Neil Kinnock has no far-reaching sticks to his intention not to be a candidate.

Mr Frank Ainslie will be replaced as chairman of the press and publicity committee, which should modify the tone of Labour Party political broadcasts, and a member of the right-wing group—either Mr Sam McClellan or Mr John Gidding, one of the principal organizers of the Healey campaign—will take over the chair of the organization committee.

It is significant that the right should be concentrating on this committee. They will want to take action against militants and Trotskyites to prevent the hard left taking over the party at local level. But there is a limit to how far the right can go. They have no automatic majority on the new NEC. Their control depends on the support of one or more of the soft left.

The purpose of the understanding between the moderates and the soft left will be critical to the operation of the NEC and may be of profound importance to the future of the party. But it is not the less a limited understanding. The soft left will recoil from anything that could possibly be interpreted as a witch-hunt. So there is unlikely to be a majority on this NEC for proscribing the Militant Tendency. Mr Foot

does not even want Mr Benn to lose his chairmanship of the home policy committee. There will, however, be a tougher approach towards the hard left and a greater readiness to support constituency parties who want to take action against disruptive forces.

But if Labour is to present itself as a reasonable alternative government, there will have to be changes in policy as well. The right have been so absorbed in the personal and procedural battles over the past year that they have had to let the policy issues go by default. Now they will be forced to turn to these with more confidence that they had thought possible a week ago.

Yet it will still not be an easy task. The right have scored their triumph but there has been a widespread revulsion against the intimidation and authoritarian tendencies of the hard left, not because they themselves have won the hearts and minds of the party. The prevailing wind in most debates at Brighton has been that of the unrealistic left.

It is possible at this stage to discern the outlines of future compromises, but no more than that. On the EEC the Labour Europeans seem to have given up hope of fighting against the commitment to withdraw. But the policy will be modified to withdrawal after another referendum, possibly preceded by lengthy negotiations. There is a constitutional issue here, which is quite separate from the virtues

The right have been so absorbed in the personal and procedural battles over the past year that they have had to let the policy issues go by default...

of Community membership, and even some ardent advocates of withdrawal are uneasy about denying the electorate a second referendum where previous one had shown a majority for staying in.

Existing policy on nuclear disarmament will have to be changed rather more substantially if Mr Foot is to realize his cherished ambition of presenting a united team to the electorate. Up to now he has been worrying more about having Mr Benn on board, but it will matter more to the electorate that he should keep Mr Healey—and Mr Healey has said that he will not serve in a Cabinet that is committed to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Either Mr Foot must persuade Mr Healey to change his mind, which would destroy his credibility, or the party's policy must be changed. Mr Foot pointed the way with much tactical skill on Tuesday when he invoked the name of the CND and the spirit of unilateralism to justify a policy that was multilateralist in substance. A fanfare about the great opportunity to negotiate for peace can be expected in the next manifesto, without actually mentioning the word "unilateralism."

In economic policy an acceptable formulation is likely to be found that will hold out the prospect of cooperation on incomes between a future Labour government and the trade unions. But there will still be the prospect of a substantial extension of public ownership.

Indeed, it is curious that while the right have been devoting all their energies to fighting the left they have accepted rather more left-wing policies than might have been expected. One of the tragedies of Labour's civil war has been that the right have been diverted from developing enough ideas of their own. They will need to make up for lost time if they are to take advantage of this week's gains.

A lady for injury time

John McEnroe is undoubtedly a lady to Cynthia Tucker, a London housewife, for the part she played in his victory at Wimbledon this year. Mrs Tucker is also the physiotherapist and osteopath who looks after McEnroe, Peter Fleming (his doubles partner), Stan Smith and Virginia Wade, among other tennis stars.

Mrs Tucker describes herself, in her forthright but appealing way, as a "body mechanic". She oils and tunes the McEnroe machine, and she is quick to affirm that the Wimbledon and United States Open champion is in good working order; but he does subject his body to enormous stress, like all modern sportsmen.

As more people play competitive sport it is hardly surprising that we are sometimes less concerned with the team sheet and the entry list than with the medical bulletins. This has led to the quack practice of bracing sportsmen with their infirmities.

Thus a parade of non-starters or doubtful runners might go: Jones (ankle), Revester (knee), Flynn (groin), Morrison (chest) and Bloggs (brain) are

unavailable for... Ad nauseum.

This is not to cast aspersions on sportsmen's injuries, because the pitch and pressure of their short working lives mean that they cannot afford to be injured (even the amateurs cannot afford to be injured). They may or may not make model patients—but Mrs Tucker has nothing but praise for McEnroe's off-court manners— but their overriding need for fitness encourages them to try all sorts of treatment when traditional medicine fails, or works too slowly.

Osteopathy is one of those less familiar branches of medicine, but Mrs Tucker and her fellow osteopaths hope to spread the word. The general council have moved their headquarters to spacious leased premises in Suffolk Street, near Trafalgar Square, London, and next week the British School of Osteopathy (BSO) opens its doors to full-time students, who will embark on a four-year diploma course.

Osteopaths rely on manipulation for treatment (not drugs or machines). They are unlike a physiotherapist or chiropractor, who accepts patients only when referred by a doctor and acts under his instructions.

The advantage to the osteopaths is that they retain the freedom of diagnosis, which, they say, is essential to them. The disadvantage is that generally doctors have been slow to recognize the merits of osteopathy in this country, and at present osteopathy students do not qualify for a full grant.

Mr Stanley Bradford, the BSO's principal, said: "Osteopathy has been opposed by the medical profession in this country, but in the United States it is on a par with orthodox medicine". Mr Bradford added that there was growing recognition for osteopathy.

Tennis is not the only sport in this country where osteopathy has gained ground: the British Judo Association and the National Volleyball Association use registered osteopaths as well as the Lawn Tennis Association.

A sportsmen's clinic has been set up on Saturdays when doctors, physiotherapists and osteopaths are available at the RSO and Mrs Tucker is among those offering her advice.

Mrs Tucker does not believe that sportsmen should be considered separately in medical terms, although she acknowledges that sports medicine is booming. Physical stress goes with almost every hobby or job. "Typing puts stress on certain parts of the body," she says. "And it makes a difference whether you touch-type or use two fingers."

She has a word of warning for part-time sportsmen who rely on the odd jog or game of squash to keep their wheels turning.

"They are very foolish. They don't warm up enough and they don't recuperate when they take exercise," Mrs Tucker said. "Also they don't take enough notice of the things in their diet. Professionals never go out without warming up."

That is all very well, but those old bones become snarled and knotted in the warm-up, let alone the real thing. Flex your fingers, Mrs Tucker, you may have another customer.

Nicholas Keith



Cynthia Tucker shaking a leg.



P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SENATE AND THE SAUDIS

The Reagan administration has backed itself into an awkward corner over the proposed sale of Awacs (airborne warning and control system) aircraft and other "air defence" enhancements to Saudi Arabia. Mr Reagan has now staked his prestige on getting the sale approved by the Senate. That the House of Representatives will register its disapproval is taken for granted, but it needs a majority in both houses to overturn the President's decision. Two weeks ago fifty-one senators (out of a hundred) actually signed a resolution opposing the sale.

Mr Reagan has not lost hope of persuading them, but in his effort to do so he has had to expose himself to a severe snub if he fails, and also to ask the Saudis to agree to restrictive conditions on the use of the equipment. Whether the Saudis have in fact agreed to new conditions remains unclear. But the description of the terms and consequences of the sale given by Administration spokesmen in the last few days must come close to negating the value of the sale in Saudi eyes.

The arguments both for and against the sale, though presented in terms of military security, are in fact largely political. For the last year Awacs aircraft have been operating in Saudi Arabia, on loan from the United States and flown by American crews, but for the purpose of enhancing Saudi security — particularly the security of Saudi oilfields on the Persian Gulf which might be exposed to air attack from Iran. The Saudi government requested this and is grateful for it. But it is sensitive to the political implications of having American forces based on Saudi territory.

It would look better, in the eyes of domestic and regional public opinion, if Saudi Arabia were defending itself with its own forces and its own weapons. Therefore Saudi Arabia would prefer to buy Awacs for itself. That is a perfectly reasonable aspiration and one that fits in with the general American philosophy of helping friendly governments to stand on their own feet rather than rely on American military support.

Why, then, has the sale aroused so much opposition in the United States? By far the most potent reason is the fear that it would be prejudicial to Israel's security. This has been strongly argued by the Israeli government and its supporters, but the argument is greeted with scepticism by most non-Israeli military experts. As Mr Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Monday, "Israel has increased its margin of military superiority over its Arab adversaries since the 1973 war. With or without the Awacs and F-15 enhancements, the Saudi air force realistically poses no significant threat to the security of Israel. This is true even in the context of a general regional conflict."

Israel is naturally sensitive to any increase in Arab military capability, and tends on principle to oppose any large sale of Western military equipment to Arab countries, including Egypt. In this case it is hard to resist the conclusion that the stakes are primarily political. The Saudis were reported early on as wishing to make the sale a test of American friendship. That challenge has been accepted by Israel and by her friends in the United States: it has

become important for them to show that Israel's security is a higher priority for the United States than Saudi friendship. Saudi Arabia should acquire leverage over the administration's policy towards Israel.

Mr Reagan's irritation at the unwillingness of the pro-Israel lobby to see Saudi security as an American interest is understandable. But had he been better briefed he would have foreseen that, and he might have asked himself whether this was the best issue in which to incur the lobby's anger. Any American President who embarks on a struggle with the Israeli lobby is committing himself to a major battle, and will almost certainly have to make many concessions in order to win it. So far Mr Reagan has had to tolerate, with only token protest, the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the July raid on Beirut and has committed himself to an ill-thought-out "strategic relationship" with Israel. These events have done much more damage to America's standing in the Arab world than a polite refusal of the Awacs sale last January would have done.

Whether or not the sale now goes through, it is to be hoped the administration will now realise that the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be treated as a mere sideshow. To both Arabs and Israelis it looms far larger than the "Soviet threat", and indeed conditions their attitudes to both superpowers. Even if an anti-Soviet consensus is the right objective for policy in the Middle East, it is an objective for which a serious commitment to the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is an essential prerequisite.

BL-Honda: an unequal deal?

From Mr J. T. Warburton

Sir, The letters from Michael Edwards and Kiyoshi Kawashima (October 1), prompt me to ask, is this example of Anglo-Japanese cooperation going to be equalled by some concrete access to the very large Japanese market?

After some years in the Far East I am able to say that it would be a very rare event for the Japanese to permit an agreement to be of equal benefit to both parties.

When we have an equal opportunity to put our cars on sale in Tokyo and the barriers of a very astute bureaucracy are seen to have been removed to give more equal opportunities for an equality of sales opportunity then Kiyoshi Kawashima will have more credibility as a spokesman for international trade, as I understand it.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN T. WARBURTON,
92 Kings Road,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire,
October 1.

From Mr H. E. Fenton

Sir, Although it was quite a coup for Honda-BL to grab the centre position on your letters page for their trade promotion, I think it showed little respect for your readers that they thought of it as a "strategic relationship" with Israel. These events have done much more damage to America's standing in the Arab world than a polite refusal of the Awacs sale last January would have done.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. FENTON,
4 Ruby Place,
Bath,
Avon,
October 1.

Retail price index

From Sir Hugh Weeks

Sir, Most of the rise in the retail price index from 10.9 per cent to 12.5 per cent in August was due to the statistical problem which can always arise in comparing successive monthly increases. The rise in the index to the new base in August, 1980, was unusually low at 0.6 points compared with 2.2 points in the month before and 1.7 points in the month after. If the August rise had been the average for the period (at say 1.5 points) the 12 month rise in the RPI would have been 11.1 per cent instead of the 11.5 per cent which caused alarm and despondency.

But how significant is even this corrected 12 month change of 11.1 per cent as an indication of the course of inflation? The rise in the index in the March Budget accounted for a substantial part. An index of price increases of direct taxes would have shown an increase of about 6 per cent over the last 12 months. The tax and price index, which allows for income tax and national insurance, rose in the same period by 14 per cent. A comparison of these two figures emphasises how much of the erosion of spendable income is due to tax increases.

And finally, I must protest about the nonsense of "annualising" the six-month increase in the index. The index which includes the substantial Budget effect in March and April. A more sensible measure would be to annualise the rate over the first four months, which would give about 7.5 per cent instead of the published 14.7 per cent.

Yours truly,
HUGH WEEKS,
8 The Grove,
Highgate Village, NG,
September 29.

Convoy PQ 17

From Mrs Hope Cobb

Sir, Captain Broome's letter in today's edition (September 23) implies that the disaster of Convoy PQ 17 was caused by panic decision on the part of the First Sea Lord.

I typed the signal ordering the convoy to scatter as I was at that time secretary to the Director of Operations (Home) in the Admiralty. The decision would only have been taken after consultation between the First Sea Lord, the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Home) and my master the Director of Operations (Home) — and none of them in armchairs. Sadly they are now dead.

Maybe the decision was wrong, and I can still remember the resultant gloom and indeed agony throughout Operations Division. Nevertheless I think Captain Broome's letter — 40 years after the event — less than fair to those officers who were serving in the Admiralty at the time.

Yours faithfully,
HOPE COBB,
Huncock Hill,
High Beech,
Haywards Heath, Sussex,
September 23.

In Hannibal's tracks

From Mr W. F. Zeuner

Sir, Further to your article by Frances Gibb on our expedition (August 28) and your correspondence to The Times on September 4 and 5, I should like to supply you with further information to clarify the record.

Mr Thomas Hinde, whose most interesting book, *The Great Donkey Walk*, includes his crossing of the Alps with donkeys, mentions that Sir Gavin de Beer's first choice was Col de la Traversette. Of the two passes favoured by Sir Gavin, I would agree with Mr Hinde that Col de Mary is most unlikely. There are other cols in the area, for example, Col de Malaurie, which our expedition have investigated over the years and which fit with Polybius's description fairly well, but these have changed in many ways since Hannibal's time.

At least three, including la Traversette, have been considerably damaged by being blown up for political reasons on more than

Lessons for SDP after Brighton

From Mr B.I. Stratton-Ferrier

Sir, Some members of the Social Democratic Party may be tempted to deny that the way things went at Brighton this week might damage our electoral prospects. I hope we are going to be the party which faces and tells the truth, however inconvenient. And the truth must be that fewer, in the short term anyway, will now make the agonising leap that many of us have made than if Tony Benn were now Labour's deputy leader and the complexion of their national executive committee were as it was last week.

I hope, too, that we are going to be the party of responsible maturity. If so, we must welcome and rejoice in these developments, which are good for our country and for the hope of genuine democracy, however else they affect us. Indeed, we may have played a more decisive part in bringing them about than we could have done from within, and we should say so proudly.

Should we, then, rejoin the Labour Party? Of course not. We have experienced the joys of release of having no more to suppress and distort our true convictions out of long loyalty to an organisation which once embodied them, nor any longer to pretend that there is some lingering accord between us and those on the far left who have come so close to taking over the party many of us upheld for decades.

They will go on trying to do so. "It's only the beginning," Mr Benn said on Monday. And they may yet succeed. So the energies of those who remain in the Labour Party, while really agreeing with us, will go on being sapped and dissipated in the futile continuing attempt to maintain a semblance of unity between factions which are now deeply and permanently irreconcilable.

There is much evidence now that millions understand all this already, and more will come to do so in time. A further lurch to the left at Brighton might have added new impetus to our already exhilarating success. But we don't need that to win the next election with our Liberal allies. And even if we did, could we really regret that the Liberal campaign in the Labour Party has at long last been halted, if only for a while?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN STRATTON-FERRIER,
12 Kingswood Close,
Oakhill,
Surbiton,
Surrey,
September 30.

From Mr Leonard Tivy

Sir, Since the objective of the Social Democratic Party is to "break the mould" of British politics, then presumably what is envisaged in the future is a multi-party system and its concomitant,

Beating Mr Benn

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, Your leader of October 1 and the article you print by Mr Shore both echo the widespread opinion that the recent events at the Labour Party conference augur greater popularity with the electors. I find this hard to believe.

Admittedly the campaign conducted by the press against Mr Benn had an enormous success in assassinating his character. Admittedly too, his accent, mannerisms, comparative affluence and education make him the butt of class-conscious trade unionists and of popular journalists; but I should have thought that he was much less detested by the general public than the trade union bosses who ensured his defeat and the defeat of the responsible socialists and activists of the constituency parties.

Can you think that the electors are going to vote for a party whose very constitution delivers it over to the trade unions with the heaviest clout? Think of those union leaders; are they more attractive to the British public than Mr Benn?

No commentators I have read seem to have considered the amazing situation created by the alienation of the party activists from the new national executive of the party. Can anyone believe that the party can run candidates

Taxation and food

From Mr H. B. Williams

Sir, The EEC Commission's draft proposal for a tax on oils and fats, as reported by your Brussels Correspondent (October 1), is strongly opposed by members of the Food Manufacturers' Federation. Oils and fats are important raw materials in a very wide range of processed foods, and food prices would have to rise as a result of such a tax.

one occasion during the last 250 years. This makes a serious investigation of the Italian descent and also the views from the top rather difficult, particularly as part of the top has disappeared.

Our researches, started eight years ago, led to our taking an elephant across five passes last month: Col de Clapier, Col de Petit Mont Cenis, Col de Grand Mont Cenis, Col de Mont Genevre and the French side only of Col de la Traversette. We consider that one of these passes must have been used by Hannibal, but we have very large quantities of information on other sections of the route which influence which pass is possible as a crossing point. These have still to be analysed fully before we make our final decision as to which route Hannibal really took. The exercise this summer was mainly a feasibility study and to field test our radio-telemetry equipment.

Your second correspondent, of September 5, refers to John Hoyte's book, *Trunk Road for Hannibal*. We are well aware of this

coalition government. Such arrangements can certainly prove stable and successful, but some requirements might usefully be kept in mind by the SDP leaders.

First, the SDP should at all times maintain its own independence. There is an obvious need at present for an electoral pact with the Liberals. However, in the longer term (and perhaps even after the next election) other alliances might be necessary for coalition building, and the SDP should keep its options open for the future.

In the meantime it should have no truck with Liberal attempts to interfere in candidate selection (are they offering reciprocal rights?). Secondly, it should take care to maintain the strong central management of its strategy which has led to so successful a launch.

Coalition politics, to provide long-run stability must provide for the possibility of readjustments from time to time between participant groups. Such readjustments must only be made by a process of bargaining and accommodation at the leadership level. There are signs that many Liberals have not yet grasped this vital point, and the SDP should avoid following their bad example.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD TIVY,
Senior Lecturer in Political Science,
Department of Political Science,
Faculty of Commerce and Social Science,
University of Birmingham,
September 21.

From Mr Bill Cunningham

Sir, Whatever procedure is adopted for the leader of the parliamentary SDP, there is a strong case to be argued that the first occasion will be exceptional and that special procedures should apply.

Professor Rawlings (October 1) has pointed out that the present SDP members are small in number and unrepresentative of the range of opinion of the membership. To that can be added that neither have they been through a selection procedure nor are they necessarily closely in touch with and responsive to grassroots membership.

I therefore believe that the proposed SDP Council, coupled with a ballot of the entire membership, is the most appropriate method for electing the leader on the first occasion.

Yours faithfully,
BILL CUNNINGHAM, Chairman,
Stockport Area Social Democratic Party,
6 The Avenue,
Heald Green,
Cheshire,
October 1.

Simple, Watson

From Mr H. R. F. Keating

Sir, How doubly delightful it will be if we can accept Mr D. C. Daman's assurance (September 25) of Dr Watson's "meticulous accuracy" in recording the Sherlock Holmes cases. We shall have another dimension of the marvellous to add to those marvellous stories: Holmes's ability to move the corpse of Time above him.

Such surely must be the explanation for the letter Miss Mary Morstan received at the outset of the Sign of Four affair, dated July 7, summoning her to a rendezvous that night at the Lyceum Theatre, where, behold, "it was a September evening, and not yet seven o'clock, but the day had been a dreary one, and a dense drizzly fog lay low upon the great city."

Yours most faithfully,
H. R. F. KEATING,
35 Northumberland Place, W.2.

Driven to distraction

From Mr Michael Evans

Sir, In reply to Major-General E. K. Sixsmith's letter of October 1 I regret to inform him that the bus from Simla to the Kulu Valley no longer displays the same notice: "Passengers are respectfully requested to report any driver driving drunk, rash or neutral." Instead it carries the terser warning, "Passengers are requested not to spit."

However, the drivers still stop to smoke *charas* before attempting the more hazardous stretches. I fear that the road has deteriorated since 1935.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL EVANS,
109 Centre Drive,
Epping, Essex,
October 1.

STANSTED REVISITED

The planning inquiry that opened at Quendon Hall this week is expected to use up more time, money and barristers than any of its kind before. The task it has been set is to go round the Stansted course for the second time and the third London Airport course for the third time. It is extended to a procedure needed to elucidate so much that is already obvious?

The first few days' play have made that doubt more difficult to stifle. To begin with the Department of Trade has come up with new forecasts of air passenger demand in the London area. This is a branch of expert guesswork subject to error, and the prevailing error in the recent past has been exaggeration. Ten years ago the Roskill planning commission's best guess for 1990 was 122 million journeys. Three years ago a white paper on airports policy gave 89 million as a maximum and 66 million as a minimum for 1990. Last week the department had come down to 67 million at the top and 56 million at the bottom. Peering farther ahead, Roskill saw 260 million air passenger journeys for London in the year 2006: the department now sees less than half that number at the top end of their range for the year

2000 and only a quarter at the bottom end.

If demand over the next twenty years turns out to be at or near the lower end of the latest range of official guesses, the London airports as now delimited could cope with the traffic without any developments on the scale to be considered at the inquiry. Mindful of the tendency for these forecasts to be subsequently deflated, the members of the inquiry may be wondering whether it is any longer necessary to call down the avalanche of environmental objection that is poised over them.

The other development that has slightly winded the proceedings is the opening submission of the barrister representing all interested government departments. A few months ago the Environment Secretary asked the inquiry to extend its scope beyond the British Airports Authority's designs on Stansted to include the alternatives of reviving the Maplin project and building a fifth terminal at Heathrow. Like the Roskill commission this inquiry is not confined to examining the merits of a single proposal but is invited to weigh alternatives. But now counsel for Whitehall has

informed the inquiry that the Government does not intend to resurrect Maplin, that it does not believe there should be a fifth terminal at Heathrow, that it has rejected the idea of an airport on the Severn estuary, that it would not make available any other green-field site in place of Stansted, and that it would not pursue the option of a second runway at Gatwick. As the chairman of the inquiry plaintively remarked, "Your clients have put me in a great difficulty."

He need not be too discouraged. Not the least of the functions of these major planning inquiries is to afford those who feel their interests are damaged by the proposed development the fullest opportunity to object in a way that may even be effective. The inquiry is there to conduct lightning as much as to emit light. Its being there also imposes an interval between proposal and execution. During that interval civil servants may revise their appraisals, ministers may change their minds, a general election may come over the horizon. However firmly made up a government's mind appears to be on day one it may be open to suggestion by day seven hundred and...

SPARROWS IN CHANCERY

The dusky sparrow, a species of the North American seaboard, is reported to be down to its last five individuals — or was at the last count, for sparrows are here today and gone tomorrow. There may be a handful more in the wild, but their marshy habitat has been largely reclaimed for condominiums, and the odds are against it. The days have gone in the United States when vast hydro-electric programmes could be halted at a suggestion that they might impair the habitat of a rare breed of minnow. But even in the Reagan era, Americans take ornithology seriously. A grant of \$46,000 has been made to keep the birds in carefully-monitored captivity, and a nature reserve is planned for their hoped-for descendants, at a cost of \$24m. Inflation has left its mark since the days when two sparrows were sold for a penny.

It is quite possible to bring a bird back from the verge of extinction. The Hawaiian monk seal, for instance, was rescued by the Severn Wildlife Trust, and is now re-established in Hawaii several thousand strong. The gene-pool of any species, irreplaceable and potentially immortal, automatically deserves respect. Any species may possess quali-

ties which we may stand in need of one day. The science-fiction scenario is familiar: a hitherto unrecorded strain of St. Vitus's Dance is laying waste to whole continents; water, then, in the deathly hush of a hospital where every living thing has succumbed (the very cockroaches exhausted), the handsome young researcher hears the merry chirrup of a dusky sparrow...

But those seeking to save the dusky sparrow's genes face an obstacle that the Slimbridge goose-breeders did not. All five of the birds are male. But the nation which put a man on the moon is hardly likely to despair because of a minor setback like that. Two ways out of the difficulty are in sight, and since this is America, the choice between them is likely to be settled by litigation — right up to the Supreme Court, no doubt, if the birds live that long.

It would be possible to cross the five with related sparrows like the Cape Sable, breeding their descendants so as to bring out duskiness at the expense of sabbleness. (The fact that interbreeding is possible suggests that the dusky is not a species, but a race, hardly warranting such expensive custody in any case). But government attorneys argue that crossing

would compromise the integrity of the stock. They forbid miscegenation, and rely on the remote chance of a female turning up in the wild. So the birds mope in luxury without mates. If the attorneys catch St. Vitus's Dance when the time comes, they will have no-one but themselves to blame.

They bear a heavy vicarious responsibility, it is true. The last representatives of a species conduct their dynastic affairs under a heavier shadow of responsibility than any king or emperor. Sparrows take such matters notoriously lightly — hence the need for lawyers and endowments. But there is a cautionary tale for the attorneys in D. J. Enright's poem "The Quagga". In the 1860s London Zoo possessed a male and a female quagga, a kind of dusky zebra, by then probably extinct in the wild. The future of the species depended on those two. But the lugubrious interest of savants and keepers oppressed them with a sense of their responsibilities. At last one afternoon the male shook off his lethargy, and reared and snorted:

He was Adam: there was Eve.
Galloping over to her, his head flung back.
He stumbled, and broke a leg, and had to be shot.

IMF chief reasserts fight on inflation

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Oct 2

The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Jacques de Larosière, warned nations today not to ease money and fiscal policy efforts to fight inflation. He asserted that "premonitory" relaxation of fiscal and monetary policies would have serious consequences for growth and employment ranging over a number of years.

On the final day of this year's annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank, he acknowledged that there was concern about high interest rates and the clearly unsatisfactory state of the world economy, progress was being made to improve the balance

of payments situation, but "we are still at an early stage and greater efforts must be made".

Mr. de Larosière stressed that numerous finance ministers here had suggested that there might be too much reliance by countries on monetary policy, rather than fiscal policy, in fighting inflation. He left the clear impression that he would like to see greater efforts at budget curbing.

He told a press conference that free trade was a major theme of the annual meeting and there was acute concern about growing protectionism. He bluntly asserted that to yield to protectionist pressures would be "disastrous".

The IMF chief also said it was absolutely urgent that a greater volume of official aid flow to the poorest nations. Agreements had been reached that would enable the IMF to move ahead soon with an interest rate subsidy plan for the poorest countries.

Mr. de Larosière said negotiations had been taking place for some time between the IMF and India and that fund staff would soon make proposals for a loan to India to the IMF board. It is rumored that the Indians are seeking a loan of a record \$5,800m (£1,169m).

He said that the IMF attended a meeting recently of the official creditors to Poland. However, he said the IMF only acted as an observer at the meeting and there had been no request from Poland to become an IMF member.

Reserves hit by Bank support for sterling

By Melvyn Westlake

The Bank of England has been digging deeply into the nation's reserves of gold and foreign currencies in an effort to arrest the pound's slide in the world money markets.

As well as permitting British interest rates to rise 4 percentage points in two weeks—to deter money from flowing out—the Bank spent well over \$600m-worth of reserves last month in buying back pounds.

However, sterling resumed its fall yesterday amid uncertainty in the markets on whether interest rates had yet reached their peak. The pound even lost ground against the dollar, which was in broad retreat in most other major financial centres.

At the close of trading in London the pound stood at \$1.890, down 14 cents, its index against a basket of currencies ended at 87.3, down 1.2.

Figures published by the Treasury yesterday show a fall of \$815m (£450m) in Britain's official reserves. They now stand at \$23,696m (£13,088m).

After allowing for various borrowings and debt repayments, the underlying drop in the reserves was \$677m—the biggest fall since April 1978, and the second largest drop since the sterling crisis of 1976.

The Treasury never admits how much of the change in reserves represents direct Bank of England intervention in the currency markets, but most of the drop last month is thought to reflect such action.

In spite of the size of this intervention last month, the authorities continue to insist

that it represents no more than "moderating excessive fluctuations" and preserving "orderly markets". The Government now acknowledges that it is not indifferent to the level of sterling, but maintains that it still has no exchange rate target.

When the Bank of England intervenes to halt a slide in the exchange rate, it sells dollars or some other foreign currency from the reserves and buys pounds. In this way, it increases the demand for, and reduces the supply of, sterling.

Although the latest drop in the foreign reserves is the biggest for nearly 34 years, it was only about a third as big as the fall on that occasion.

The Bank of England does not appear to have intervened significantly yesterday, but the French central bank was reported to have been propping up the franc for much of the day. Like sterling, the French currency has been under some pressure recently. Speculation continued to mount yesterday about a realignment of the European Monetary System.

Which encompasses all the 12 currencies except those of Britain and Greece. One market dealer said that "we have seen rumours for some weeks about a impending realignment of the EMS, but the rumours are now stronger than ever".

In Bonn a West German Government official denied yesterday that the Deutsche Mark was about to be revalued upwards against the franc, the Italian lira, the 17-18 per cent level, albeit temporarily.

want to be named, said the EMS would not be realigned over the weekend. Most market dealers believe that if a realignment does take place in the next few weeks, it will involve some upwards adjustment in the mark and a downward adjustment in the franc, Belgian and Italian currencies.

It was noted that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany was scheduled to meet President Mitterrand during the coming week. The mark remained firmly at the top of the EMS yesterday dragging up other European currencies against the dollar. The United States currency fell 315 points against the mark, to close at \$2.220.

The uncertainty in the London money markets on whether interest rates had yet peaked was apparent in the discount houses' tender for the weekly offering of \$-bonds yesterday. Bidding for the considerable amount of discount was pushed up from 15.12 to 15.98 per cent.

Market sentiment is extremely volatile at the moment, particularly on dollar interest rates, would help to soothe nerves, there is a lingering fear that dollar interest rates could be pushed under downward pressure, in the coming weeks in the face of heavy funding by the United States Government.

If that were the case, it could be that British interest rates against the franc, the Italian lira, the 17-18 per cent level, albeit temporarily.

The spokesman, who did not

City expects bid for Arbuthnot Latham

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings, the merchant bankers and member of the City's exclusive Association, has been expected to bid for the shares of the bank since the long-rumoured takeover bid had arrived.

At the suspension price of 305p, Arbuthnot has a stock market price tag of £22.7m. On Thursday night the shares closed 2p lower at 280p, but they started 25p in early trading yesterday before dealers stopped.

Three months ago, when bid talks were first rumoured, the group's shares hit a peak for the year at 355p.

But a month later the shares dropped sharply and takeovers

talk subsided when Arbuthnot suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett from running its £51m unit trust offshoot. The suspension was in connection with action taken a week earlier by the Stock Exchange Council to suspend another stockbroker, Halliday Simpson, under an investigation into its business conduct. Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett resigned from the bank and its subsidiaries in mid-August.

In recent weeks, speculation on a bid has re-emerged on the lines that Latham is taking a back seat and a deal is being put together by London, Trust which involves Britannia Arrow and the Belgian bank, Lambert.

Phillips sues over loss of Kielland rig

Phillips Petroleum, the operator of the Norwegian Ekofisk field, is suing Fornebu and CFBM, the French designer and builder of the Alexander Kielland oil rig, for financial compensation over the loss of the rig in March 1980.

Last night a spokesman for Phillips confirmed that the company is suing, but refused to name a figure. According to a news report on Norwegian television, the figure is above 100 million Norwegian kroner (£10 million).

The company is seeking compensation to cover the cost of the production halt at Ekofisk caused by the catastrophe. Towing the rig to Stavanger and financial compensation which Phillips has paid to the survivors and the families of the 22 men who died by seeking compensation Phillips, making the two French companies responsible for the incident which was confirmed by a spokesman for Phillips on Norwegian television last night.

If the legal action now taken by Phillips is successful, it is the second time in the history of the same construction. Ten sister oil rigs have been built.

Freer state funding sought

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Outline proposals which would enable state industries to raise cash from the private sector to support big capital investment schemes have been prepared.

The working party's report will be considered at Monday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council which will be chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This latest report is bound to lead to renewed pressure on the Cabinet to agree to modify the existing strict regime of controls on state industry finances which the nationalized

TUC and the Confederation of British Industry—claim are stifling capital spending projects which would benefit supplying industries, employ workers and the state corporations.

It is seen as a particularly

significant contribution to the continuing debate on the funding of state industries since the working party—established earlier this year under the aegis of the NEDC—has been chaired by Mr William Rye, a Permanent Secretary at the Treasury.

The CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group, who were all represented on the working party, believe that the report represents a positive step forward although the Government's response to the ideas which it outlines will be critical.

In a key passage, the working party has recommended that nationalized industries and government departments should be "actively encouraged" to explore possibilities for identifying schemes which satisfied conditions the working

party has proposed and that progress should be reviewed by the middle of next year.

Possible schemes which have been considered include the financing of a specific project or state industry operation through a joint venture with private sector supporters, and securing finance for a state industry as a whole through direct borrowing in its own name with a return related to the corporation's performance.

The working party was set up in June this year amid growing concern that some big planned investment projects were being postponed or cancelled as a result of the government's strict application of External Financing Limits and a widespread belief that access to private sector funds for these projects would generate much needed work for recession-hit industries.

Asprey to make shares more marketable

By Philip Robinson

Mr John Asprey is bringing his exclusive New Bond Street store which has borne the family name since 1708 out of the Stock Exchange's twilight world of 163(2) into the glare of the Unlisted Securities Market.

For tax reasons and cost, the company—where Sears owns 20 per cent—will not go for a full quote but tending to pressure from small shareholders who have indicated they would like to sell, he says the proposal will make the shares more marketable.

The USM debut is being made via a bonus issue of four ordinary 25p shares for every one already held, and an issue of four new 94 per cent 1p preference shares for every ordinary share now held.

The new shares will not rank for the final gross 142,85p dividend being paid for the year to last March and giving a total payout for those 12 months of 250p.

Those are being paid on pre-tax profits up 105 per cent to £4.1m on sales ahead 46 per cent to £20.1m.

Despite a full year of the Asprey group, the contribution to turnover and profits has been small. More than half the pre-tax profits and 38 per cent of the turnover has been made by the group's antique furniture store, Asprey & Co. Ltd, and its Swiss company, Asprey SA, Geneva, which services most of its continental customers.

Last May, Asprey was under threat of a takeover by Dunhill, backed by South African businessman Dr Anton Rupert and Shaikh Al-Tajer, which was sparked when two members of the Asprey family wanted to sell. Asprey's merchant bankers, Morgan Grenfell put a package together to stop the deal at £3 a share and as a result Sears took its stake.

Mr John Asprey said yesterday that peace had returned and Sears had been very helpful over the current reconstruction which will dilute neither the holding of the store where Webb and Garrard owners nor the family's own controlling 50.4 per cent stake.

Although the future prospects are difficult to predict, Asprey will continue to prosper and its dividends for the current year should be more than those just announced, he added.

The group has around £5m cash, and assets have been revalued at £45.55 a share. Mr Asprey's 80-year-old father Eric is currently travelling to Hong Kong to open the store where the Shaikh family company will start selling Asprey product in nine days' time.

Next year, the Asprey gift will hand over New York's Fifth Avenue in the Trump Tower Building, with Tiffany's as near neighbours, renting the 1,450 square feet at \$190,000 (£100,000) a year.

Dealings are expected to start on the USM on October 29.

Wichita's Wall St winners wing in

Mrs Norma Grever and 11 friends have just visited London—courtesy of Wall Street.

Four years ago Mrs Grever started an investment club. Twenty of her friends—average age about 50—put £20 (£10) of the grocery money per month into stocks and shares and before they left each received a cheque for £1,200, representing a 55 per cent return on their investment.

Mrs Grever said: "We bought low and sold high, some

of them when the Dow Jones index was past 1,000. People think we've been real smart but we haven't really. We made a lot of mistakes, can't remember the names right now, but most of our money was made on local stocks."

The club started when Mrs Grever took over the family finances after her first husband died. "I had no idea how to invest but I got some help from my brother who is a stockbroker in America."

"After a year I came to

London with my mother and liked it so much we said we would make enough money to come and have lunch in London. And that's what we've done."

"All I knew about money was how to spend it. Now when I go shopping I think: 'do I really want that, or would I prefer 100 shares in such and such.'"

"But I think investment is about patience—you never make money on hot tips, well hardly ever."

UK's most strategic metals named

By Clive Cookson

The eight most "strategic" metals for the United Kingdom have been identified by the Materials Forum.

Britain should give "the highest priority" to these metals—chromium, cobalt, tungsten, manganese, vanadium, molybdenum, niobium and platinum—because they are all vulnerable to disruption of supplies and are critical for industry, according to the forum's report "Strategic Metals and the United Kingdom".

The forum is sponsored by six professional associations concerned with the production and use of materials, including the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Its technical committee agreed unanimously on the eight metals, chosen on the combined

grounds of "vulnerability" and "criticality". Vulnerability stems from the fact that Britain is dependent on imports from unreliable sources. Only tungsten offers even a chance of an indigenous supply.

South Africa and neighbouring Zimbabwe hold 97 per cent of known reserves of chromium. South Africa and the Soviet Union between them account for 80 per cent of all manganese reserves, 92 per cent of vanadium and 98

per cent of the platinum group metals.

In the case of molybdenum, a vital ingredient of some high-performance steel alloys, and niobium, another irreplaceable alloying element, vulnerable sources of supply are in South America. Two-thirds of the world's demand for niobium is met by one mining company in Brazil, which could be shut down by industrial action.

The Materials Forum says that, to a limited extent, another metal could be substituted for one of the strategic metals if its supplies were cut off—at some sacrifice in quality and price.

The report, which is available at £5 through the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, does not suggest any solutions to the uncertainties surrounding the eight strategic metals.

Stock Markets

FT Index 476.3 up 1.3
FT Gilts 60.60 down 0.06

Sterling

\$ 1.8190 up 11 cents
Index 87.3 down 1.2
New York: \$1.8260

Dollar

Index 108.4 down 0.9
DM 2.2920 down 315 pts

Gold

\$ 435.75 up 50.75
New York: \$436.80

Money

3 mth sterling 17A-1612
3 mth Euro \$172-174
6 mth Euro \$171-181

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Akroyd & Sm | 16p to 160p |
| Avon Rubber | 14p to 124p |
| Carlin | 12p to 8p |
| D. Dixon | 12p to 8p |
| Rastemere Ests | 16p to 370p |
| Lyncom Heds | 16p to 220p |
| Lasso | 20p to 450p |
| McLeod Russel | 20p to 270p |
| Ranger Oil | 45p to 510p |
| Royal Wools | 15p to 185p |
| Standard | 25p to 434p |
| Unilever | 23p to 440p |

Falls

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| BAT Inds | 6p to 350p |
| Grattan | 4p to 80p |
| Guthrie Corp | 12p to 80p |
| Hoover | 4p to 93p |
| Jardine N'son | 20p to 47p |
| P. Lane | 20p to 47p |
| Pretoria Cem | 10p to 355p |
| Mercantile Hse | 5p to 255p |
| Flaxtons | 5p to 210p |
| Roschough | 5p to 210p |
| Thorn EMI | 5p to 415p |
| Whitlock Marten | 3p to 45p |

Telecom orders

BICC has received substantial further orders for optical fibre cables on British Telecom trunk and junction routes.

These orders bring the British Telecom business won by BICC over the past three months to more than 40 per cent of the total awarded, in route between London and including the important trunk Birmingham.

Warren resists

Warren Plantation Holdings yesterday took the unusual step of writing to shareholders before issuing a defence document in an attempt to prevent them selling their shares to McLeod Russel, the tea plantation group which bid for Warren on Wednesday.

Mr Oliver Dawson, chairman, said the letter had been sent because of the danger that McLeod might acquire control within the next few days.

Warren says the £22.6m bid is too low, goes against the spirit of the takeover code and would involve an asset strip. McLeod holds a 14.67 per cent stake.

Warren's shares closed last night at 220p. McLeod's offer is 165p cash a share, plus 50p nominal of convertible preference share.

Boeing to pay back £1.8m

Boeing has agreed to pay the Spanish airline Iberia \$3.3m (£1.8m) to settle a pending lawsuit in Washington which charges Boeing with inflating the price of aircraft sold to Iberia by \$3.3m to conceal commissions paid to its sales agents in Spain.

BIM raising subscription fee

The British Institute of Management is raising its subscription rates from next April after a 10 per cent increase this year. Although individual membership of the organization has risen to 7,500, the number of "collective" subscribers—mainly small and medium-sized companies, has declined. Mr Roy Close, the BIM's director general, said rising costs, especially rates, will lead to about one-third of the organization's 160 headquarters staff being moved out of London to new premises.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

ICL moves market trio

Three senior ICL executives, in charge of the computer company's marketing operations, are leaving in new management changes, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Peter Ellis (right), deputy managing director, who has been responsible for ICL's worldwide marketing for nine out of the past 11 years, hands over this weekend to Mr Peter Bonfield.

Mr Bonfield, who will be director, marketing operations, will also take Mr Ellis's seat on the ICL main board.

The director of ICL's United Kingdom sales division, Mr Peter Aylett, will be leaving that post "in the next few weeks", according to yesterday's announcement.

Busy time for oil searchers

Oil exploration activity in the North Sea this summer has been at its highest level since 1978, thanks largely to the worldwide impact of President Reagan's "master plan" for energy, according to a report by the London brokers, Eggar Forrester Offshore.

However, it adds, three major developments in the North Sea have been delayed because of review of taxation structures and the introduction of supplementary petroleum duty.

IBM changes

International Business Machines has announced changes in its American operations. Marketing and service operations will be placed together in a single group, and the manufacturing and development divisions will be combined.

Japan plans expansion

Japan has announced a programme to quicken its economic recovery by expanding public sector works and by easing trade friction with other industrial countries. It includes increased imports as well as industrial and technological co-operation with western Europe.

In contrast to the monetarist policies of Britain and the United States, Japan is placing great emphasis on the public sector to help economic expansion. A government spokesman said efforts would be made to speed up public works contracts.

£24m BASF video project

BASF, the West German chemical group, will invest DM100m (£24.096m) to expand its production facilities for video cassettes. The project will create 700 new jobs in two locations.

BASF said the funds will be used to expand production of video tape at its plant in Rastatt, Baden, as well as to build a new injection moulding plant for plastic cassette parts on a site in Ettelheim.

CBI campaigns on surcharge

Employers are to campaign for cuts in the National Insurance surcharge which, they claim, could generate 200,000 jobs, boost exports and improve profitability.

The Confederation of British Industry is launching the campaign in the wake of the latest round of interest rate increases which will add an estimated £1,000m to industry's costs.

Texaco has lowered the wholesale price of petrol in most of the United States by 0.7 to one cent a gallon.

8m jobless in America

Unemployment in the United States rose sharply in September for the second successive month. Total unemployment rose by 309,000 to almost eight million in September, the Labour Department said in Washington.

This brought the unemployment rate to a seasonally adjusted 7.5 per cent of the workforce, up from 7.2 per cent in August and seven per cent in July. In May, 7.6 per cent of the workforce was unemployed.

News jobs lost

The Kent Messenger newspaper group is to make 150 workers redundant. It is also to close its two subsidiary companies, Air Messenger and Paper Bed, "as soon as possible".

The first 90 redundancies across the board are expected at the end of next month, the rest in March. The group employs about 850 people.

Workforce cut

Sir Joseph Causton & Sons (Eastleigh), a subsidiary of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons Ltd, is to negotiate "a substantial reduction" in the workforce at its Brookwood Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire, factory.

LESS BEER

Beer production in August, despite good weather in many parts of Britain, stayed at the lowest levels seen since 1972. It looks increasingly likely that beer production this year will be between 5 per cent and 7 per cent down. Last year's drop was 3.8 per cent.

Expenditure by the French Government exceeded revenue by 94,020m francs (£9,200m) in the first eight months of this year, compared with a shortfall of 39,910m francs in the same period last year.

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☐ GUARANTEED PROTECTION PLAN A plan which can provide up to £47,000 life cover for as little as £5 a month, with inflation protection.

☐ INDEX LINKER BONDS A lump sum investment to provide up to £50 a month for the National Savings SAYE Index-Linked Savings Contract for those who already hold their maximum allocation of Index-Linked certificates.

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THE M&G GROUP

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Interest rates

Tough for borrowers, but if you have cash...

Interest rates soared this week, taking the cost of bank mortgages, overdrafts and credit cards with them. Next week the building societies will meet to try to agree on their own rates. Margaret Drummond discusses what borrowers and savers can expect.

Fasten your wallets, tighten your belts, and if you have any money left, put it out for the highest return you can find.

This time the rise in bank base rates has hit home-buyers. When the rates went up just over two weeks ago the clearing banks, with the exception of the Midland, maintained their mortgage rates, perhaps waiting to see what the building societies would do.

With the latest 2 per cent increase in base rates, and more competition from the National Westminster Investment Account, which rose up to 14½ per cent from November 1, it is now a question of by how much, rather than if, the building societies mortgage rate will go up next week and if they will all move together. So this time the clearers have had no qualms about putting up their mortgage rates.

But the clearers have by no

means acted as one on mortgages. Barclays and National Westminster have raised their home loan rates by 1½ per cent — to 15½ per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Lloyds is sitting tight for the moment. Midland, the only clearer which pegs its mortgage rate to base rate, is now charging new customers as much as 18 per cent. But existing customers can comfort themselves with the knowledge that their pay-

Each 1 per cent rise in the mortgage rate adds about £7.50 a month to a 25-year £10,000 mortgage. So a jump from 13 to 15 per cent will increase the cost from £113.70 to £129 a month.

Barclays and Access have announced a rise in their monthly interest rate from 2 per cent to 2.25 per cent — a true annual rate of 30.6 per cent.

But enough of the gloom. On the other side of the balance sheet savers are doing

well. Clearing bank seven-day deposit accounts jumped three percentage points to 14.5 per cent. (Lloyds is the odd man out at 14 per cent.) With the exception of the

well. Clearing bank seven-day deposit accounts jumped three percentage points to 14.5 per cent. (Lloyds is the odd man out at 14 per cent.) With the exception of the

| RETURNS FOR SAVERS | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|
| | Minimum Deposit | Term | Rate |
| Nat West Investment account | £2,500 | 3 months | 14% |
| | | 6 months | 15% |
| Lloyds fixed term deposit | 5,000 | 3 months | 14% |
| | | 6 months | 15% |
| Midland Capital Investment account | 2,000 | 3 months | 13½% |
| | | 6 months | 13% |
| Barclays Investment account | 5,000 | 1 month | 15% |
| | | 3 months | 15½% |
| | | 6 months | 15% |
| Clearing banks' 7-day deposit account | | | 14½% (Lloyds 14) |
| Building Society ordinary shares | | | 8½% (12.14 gross) |
| | | | 9% (13.2 gross) |
| Short notice accounts | varies | 6 months | |
| Tyndall Money Fund | 2,500 | 7 days | 15% |
| Simco seven day fund | 1,000 | 7 days | 15% |
| National Savings Investment Account | | | 13% |

*14½ per cent from November 1

Midland, the banks' higher rate savings accounts have, as the table shows, moved up in line.

The feeling is that the building societies will now have to raise their rate to investors from the present 8.5 per cent tax paid, to at least 10 per cent to compete with the banks. A jump to 10 per cent would give an equivalent gross yield of 14.3 per cent — still below the levels of the clearing banks' seven day deposit accounts — in three out of four cases, at any rate.

The money funds, Simco and Tyndall, are meanwhile still popular with savers. With the latest upward twist in interest rates the return on the money funds should rise to 15½ per cent by the end of next week.

Investors brave enough to take a view on currency as well as interest rates may be interested in the new Simco dollar fund, launched this week. Though it is designed mainly for corporate treasurers, smaller savers can place a minimum of £1,000 with it, if they go through a bank or a professional agent. The current rate of the Simco Dollar fund is 15½ per cent.



Tempting higher rate taxpayers into a new business start-up scheme — left to right: directors Mr Gordon Dean, Mr Michael Stoddart and Mr Michael Walton.

ERIC ventures out

You might think it would be easier to raise the Ticonderoga fund for a new venture capital fund at the moment. But this week sees the long-awaited launch of Electra House Investment Trust's business start-up vehicle, Electra Risk Capital or ERIC. It has had numerous false starts, and one spectacular bifflop, earlier this year. But the resuscitated version looks like one of the more solid contenders in the great venture capital game.

It already has under its belt some £5m of funds committed, but will take in up to £15m if it gets enough applications. In essence ERIC's structure is the same as that of the Basilidon Fund, discussed here last week.

"It is for the sophisticated investor," says Mr Michael Stoddart, of Electra. For "sophisticated" means high taxpayers, with money to lose, or at least to forget about, for the next few years.

ERIC is issuing Master Shares at £2,500 each. The money will be invested in the shares of new ventures or fairly new companies. The investor will actually own the underlying shares, and he will obtain the very generous tax incentives available under the Government's Business Start-Up Scheme. His investment will be offset at his highest rate of tax — up to a maximum of £10,000 a year. So the net cost to a 75 per cent taxpayer of one ERIC Master Share is £625.

If he disposes of his shares

Margaret Drummond

Self-employed pensions

Another 'loanback'

In spite of the moaning in parts of the insurance industry about "loanback" schemes as part of pension plans for the self-employed ("We only have them to keep up with the competition") loanbacks march relentlessly on.

Scottish Life is the latest company to introduce one. Its loanback arrangement is in the form of a guaranteed loan against property through a finance company, Security Pacific Finance. It keeps the loan facility separate from the pension plan.

For someone who has just started a self-employed pension plan the Scottish Life loanback scheme offers rather more in the way of

borrowing than does some of the competition. Most schemes are linked to the amount of contributions to the pension plan. But the Scottish Life loanback scheme is restricted to 30 per cent of the projected assumed cash fund at retirement.

This is not, of course, such good news for those who have been in a self-employed pension plan for some years and who would like to borrow against their contributions. The principle underlying the scheme is, however, a sound enough one: 30 per cent is the maximum that the self-employed pensioner can obtain in a commuted lump sum on retirement.

A good four-year buy

A new building society linked-life insurance plan has been launched this week by the Midshires Building Society in conjunction with Sun Life.

Investors who mourn the death of the guaranteed income bond in its most tax-efficient form could well look at the possibilities of this, and other linked building society savings plans.

Monthly payments under one of these plans attract tax relief at 15 per cent. Although they are marketed as 10-year

can be cashed in after four years and a day with no tax drawback.

Because the tax relief element is not compounded over the years the returns over four years are better than over the full 10-year period.

The new Sun Life Midshires scheme, for instance, offers basic rate taxpayers a return over 10 years equivalent to 15.4 per cent a year. But cashed in after four years the return would be 16.5 per cent gross, 11.55 per cent net.

The linked savings plans are particularly good for higher rate taxpayers. The scheme, on present returns, offers the 75 per cent taxpayer 10.75 a year tax free over 10 years.

The Sun Life Midshires plan is available to anyone from 13 to 60. Monthly premiums can be from £20 to £200. Midshires will give preferential treatment for mortgage advances after 12 months premiums.

MD

Launching on a fall

The timing of a unit trust launch is often more luck than judgment. It takes around six months, on average, to get a new unit trust on the road. By the time a good idea takes flesh markets may have changed and share prices moved dramatically up or down.

This week sees the launch of the Schroder Singapore & Malaysia Fund. While the timing may not be propitious from the sales point of view — the violent ups and downs of

overseas and domestic stock-markets over the last fortnight must have worried many customers — the fund is being launched after a heavy fall in the Singapore and Malaysia market.

Since the end of June the Straits Times Index has fallen by over a third and Schroders believe that this represents a good opportunity for the United Kingdom investor who wants to buy abroad.

Units are 49.5p each. The minimum investment is £500.

Converting Investors to US bonds

This week is not, perhaps, the best moment to introduce investors to anything remotely unfamiliar but Target fund managers have taken the plunge and done just that. Its new United States Special Bond Fund is the first United Kingdom unit trust of its kind. But in these markets that may be the kind of recommendation that goes down like a lead balloon with investors.

None the less Target has made a brave move introducing it now and it does offer the unitholder a different kind of investment in Britain than is at present provided by conventional unit trusts. Only time will tell whether it is just an interesting marketing gimmick or a worthwhile product.

The new fund will be chiefly invested in United States convertibles, a familiar enough form of security to enough Kingdom investors. But the remaining 20 per cent will go into recovery bonds — non-convertible high yielding bonds in high risk companies.

The main aim of the fund is to give the investor a mixture of income and capital growth. Present yields on the large range of equity-based United States unit trusts are between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

The starting yield for the United States Special Bond Fund is 7 per cent — after the deduction of a swingeing 52 per cent corporation tax charge. The capital growth will come from the convertibles if and when Wall Street improves the "junk bonds" if and when they recover.

But investors should be aware that the United States convertibles market is somewhat livelier than its United Kingdom equivalent, though the fund remains an act of faith in lower American interest rates and a recovery in the stockmarkets.

The United States Special Bond Fund units are offered at 25p each. Minimum investment is £500.

MD

Traded options

Tax issue resolved

An assurance by the Inland Revenue this week that investment unit trusts can trade in options without risking their tax exempt status has given the traded options lobby the latest in a long line of concessions sought ever since the market started up in April, 1978.

After a shaky start the market is now a vigorous one and the latest assurance from the Revenue should give even more body to trading. Until now investment trusts have been particularly hesitant to trade in options in case the Revenue regarded them as traders rather than investors and charged capital gains and corporation tax on the proceeds.

Investment and unit trusts have been fully exempt from capital gains tax on investments only in the 1980 Finance Act — the Act that bypassed the "wasting asset" problem of options that had previously turned real losses into hypothetical gains, and made them taxable.

Though this change, and the timely introduction of "put options" this May, have turned a rather weakly market into a healthy one, the knowledge that a large body of money was still kept away by further tax fears prompted the Stock Exchange to settle all doubts by approaching the Revenue for a ruling.

Catherine Gunn

A more intelligent way to invest in today's market.

A clear lesson of the past is that the way to achieve growth is by specialist investment. Had you invested in gold, energy stocks or Australian mining shares, when those markets were rising, you would have made very high profits. In 1980, for example, the best performing Japanese and Far Eastern funds doubled in value.

But, a second lesson of the past is that boom markets do not continue indefinitely.

The recent falls in share prices and the value of sterling are clear examples.

So, the lessons for the future are clear. The private investor today needs specialist investment and he also needs to move out of specialist markets before they turn down. Which is exactly what the Special Market Fund sets out to do.

No other specialist fund is designed to switch your money in this way—or has the same investment freedom to pick markets and currencies.

Which is why the Special Market Fund represents the best way to aim for consistent high growth.

NO EXTRA CHARGES FOR SWITCHING

If you, as a private investor, wanted to keep switching from one specialist fund to another in order to chase growth, you'd incur charges for each switch you made — normally between 5% and 10%.

On the other hand when we switch your money as part of the Special Market Fund you avoid these high charges.

SUPERIOR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Obviously, it takes great insight — along with a wealth of up to the minute international data—to determine which

markets to invest in and when to switch. The special Market Fund, like all Providence Capitol's funds, is managed by professionals—

Baring Brothers & Co., the oldest established merchant bank in the City, and an internationally regarded investment house.

Providence Capitol itself is part of the £2,250 million Gulf+Western Group.

It is one of Britain's fastest growing life offices, with over 25,000 existing clients and gross assets in excess £70 million.

Of course, all investments can go down as well as up, and the Special Market Fund is no exception.

But the strength of its investment management, combined with the boldness of its approach, suggests that the Special Market Fund should offer investors an unusually good chance of achieving really high growth.

HOW TO INVEST

To invest, simply complete the coupon below and send it to us with your cheque.

The Special Market Fund—it has one, simple aim.

Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG Tel 01-7499111.

To invest in the Special Market Fund, please complete and return this coupon to Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited.

My name is: _____

For: _____

Address: _____

Date of birth: _____

Occupation: _____

Do you currently receive medical treatment or attention, or have you ever suffered from any illness, disability or accident in the past (including minor ailments) which has required medical or surgical attention? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please give details: _____

Is the Company unable to grant you full life assurance cover without medical examination are you willing to be medically examined? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Or would you prefer a reduced life assurance benefit (but always at least 100% of the cash-in value of your units at death)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Please send me details of the Share Exchange Plan ☐

DECLARATION: In making this proposal I declare that I understand that this proposal will form the basis of the contract between myself and Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited.

I consent to the Company obtaining information from any doctor who has attended me.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

(This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland)

Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbridge Road, London W12 8PG Registered No 10411 England

A Gulf + Western Company



Notice to NatWest Access Cardholders

With effect from Friday 16 October, 1981, the monthly interest rate charged to borrowers will be increased from 2% to 2.25% (equivalent to an APR of 30.6%)

We regret this increase which reflects the marked rise in interest rates generally.

The first paragraph of Condition 5 of the Conditions of Use is amended accordingly.

Help v

Bank B Rates

Bank B Rates

Bank B Rates

Bank B Rates

Bank B Rates

Bank B Rates

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

FINANCIAL NEWS

A do it yourself covenant kit

The start of the university year should concentrate parents' minds on how they are going to finance their offspring through three, or perhaps four, years of higher education.

Of the 100,000 students beginning their university careers now, only 30,000 will receive a full grant. The other 70,000 will have to be partially supported by their parents.

Parents can save up to £400 a year if they can take the time, trouble and very little expense to arrange a covenant. But many end up in difficulties when they actually try to do it.

One reader found his forms whistling back and forth from the tax inspector because, it emerged, he had forgotten to affix the required red seal.

Another made out his own deed of covenant after reading the law on the subject, only to have his document rejected by the Inland Revenue. Others seem to be in the dark as to what they can or cannot do with covenants.

Typical is a letter, received this week, from a reader who wanted to know whether there was any limit on the number of deeds that could be

£100 A YEAR GROSS BY DEED OF COVENANT TO A CHILD

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Covenantor agrees to pay | 100.00 |
| Basic rate tax deducted at | 30.00 |
| Amount paid to child | 70.00 |
| Tax reclaimed by child at 30% | 30.00 |
| Total net benefit to child | 100.00 |

made out between the same two people. As his sons had progressed through university, and one had left, he wants to increase the amount covenanted to the one that remains. The answer is that there is no limit. A new deed could be made out to suit the circumstances.

Another big worry is about keeping up a covenant for seven years. But that is not so. Provided both donor and recipient are in agreement, a covenant can be terminated at any time with no loss of tax concessions. The only requirement is that the covenant should be capable of being kept up for over six years.

If you want to make out a deed of covenant, but are becoming bogged down in the

complexities, help is at hand. Financial writer Lorna Bourke has produced an admirably simple guide to the subject — a do-it-yourself covenant kit complete with four deed forms, acceptable to the Inland Revenue, and the all important red seals.

As well as guiding you step by step through the deed she answers many of the questions raised by parents. What counts as the student's income? What happens when the parental contribution, or the personal tax allowances, change? Most payments should be made at regular intervals. The three basic requirements for a deed of covenant to be "tax efficient" are:

1. That the person making the payments is a taxpayer.
2. That the person receiving

the payments is not a taxpayer.

In the case of a parent making the payments the child must be 18 years old at least.

The person making payments under a deed of covenant is entitled to claim tax relief at the basic rate on the gross amount. The student then reclaims the tax relief deducted by the parent.

The amount you should covenant is limited by:

1. Your child's own earnings. These, excluding any grant, should be deducted from the personal allowance (£1,375 in the present tax year). The balance is the maximum amount it is worth covenanteeing.
2. The personal tax allowance. The maximum tax saving per child in the present tax year, assuming no earnings is, 30 per cent of £1,375.

Margaret Drummond

The covenant kit is obtainable by post, price £2.95 including post and packing, from: Bourke Publishers, PO Box 102, London SW5 9JP. Cheques should be made payable to Bourke Publishers.

Investor's week

We are now one week into my system for making money from the stock market — don't laugh, thousands did until a few days ago — and already I regret that we have not lost a penny. This system, you will recall, was to put a bit into shares week by week, so that by averaging we buy a portfolio near the bottom of the market.

After my appeal for peace last week, it is a record that the FT 30-share index has moved from 474.7 to 476.3. However, its supreme test has yet to come. On Monday everything brokers and their clients have done, or not as the case may be, will be paid for, and yesterday one or two Square Mile folk began bracing themselves for something untoward.

Nor were we reassured by the Treasury bill tender, which my money market friends tell me would have

Yes you can still make money in the market

meant 16½ per cent minimum lending rate under the old system.

Meanwhile the pound spent the week picking itself up, dusting itself down, but not quite starting all over again. It looked as if the four percentage point rise in bank base lending rates had steadied the pound on the foreign exchange, but no one was quite sure.

The market's fragility needs more than one of

Jeeves' pick-me-ups. The panic of private investors was real. They could easily grasp the idea of "thin and volatile" markets when shares shot up, but it became painfully obvious when they fell a fifth in a fortnight.

Nor can we foresee a big fall in the rate of inflation and a sharp drop in interest rates immediately ahead, both needed for a strong stock market recovery. We might even see United States rates

edging higher and even if they do not, the market is afraid that it will.

Deeper interest charges and mortgage rates fuel inflation in the short run. But only if dearer and tighter money policies succeed in getting the pound back to \$1.90 or higher, we fear for companies' profits. A 30 per cent or so increase is built-in because they are based on cost saving, financial streamlining and a fall in the pound that has already taken place.

The time to worry about industrial recovery is when 1983 comes into view. So brokers' bleating about the danger of renewed recession need not worry us unduly. At present the behaviour of the economy and the profile of company profits have little, if anything, to do with each other.

Peter Wainwright

Maternity benefits

Help with the new arrival

Having a baby is an expensive business, and mothers should ensure that they claim all that they are entitled to.

Expectant mums in this country fare less well, financially, than their continental cousins. In Sweden and France a woman who has a baby can expect far more in the way of state benefits and job protection than she can here. Few UK employers, for instance, will give paternity leave, and fewer still paternity pay, to enable fathers to stay at home after the baby is born.

Having a baby, anywhere, however, is a very expensive business. The British Medical Association booklet, dished out in maternity clinics, lists the essential clothing and accessories for the new baby. It adds up to over £100 — and nearer £200 if you include the cost of a new pram.

What state benefits can mothers expect?

MATERNITY GRANT: This is a £25 lump sum payment payable with each child. Recently it has been made a non-contributory benefit. All mothers can now claim it.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE: This is a sum paid weekly for 18 weeks, starting 11 weeks before the baby is born. You should apply for this by filling in the forms from your local social security office at around the 14th week before the expected date of birth.

The allowance is paid at a flat rate of £20 a week and is in addition to any maternity pay due from your employer.

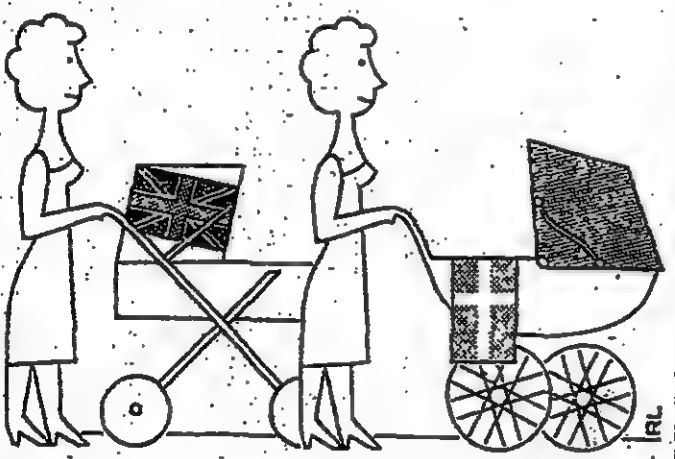
How do you qualify for the maternity allowance? Unlike the grant it is not available to all.

Working this out can be harder work than having the baby. There are two conditions:

1. You must have paid National Insurance contributions on "earnings" of at least 25 times the lower weekly earnings limit in any one tax year. Translated this means if you have earned more than £16,754 in any tax year, you past the test.

2. You must have paid National Insurance contributions of 50 times the lower earnings limit in the "relevant" tax year. For a baby expected between now and next March the relevant tax year will be 1979/80. You need not have worked 50 weeks, though. The requirement is that you have paid full contributions on earnings of at least £1,350.

If you qualify for Maternity Allowance the chances are



that you will be able to get Earnings Related Supplement. This is being phased out in January next year but if you claim before then you can still get it. The Earnings Related Supplement is for a maximum of £14 a week, depending on how much you earn.

An important point about Maternity Allowance is that even if you have not been working — perhaps you are having a second baby — you may still qualify. Many mothers who have given up their jobs with their first pregnancy do not think of applying, but they should.

If they have had a second baby within a couple of years of the first they will find that the National Insurance contributions paid in the tax year in which they gave up work qualifies them the second time around because the "relevant tax year" lasts two years behind events.

If you don't think you fulfil the conditions, apply anyway. There are special arrangements for students, widows, those who have just left school or those who have just started in a job.

Tracy Jeune



NatWest announces that with effect from Thursday, 1st October, 1981, its Base Rate is increased from 14% to 16% per annum.

The basic Deposit and Savings Account rates are increased from 11½% to 14½% per annum.

Due to a printing error, the National Westminster Bank's Base Rate Notice was incorrectly published in *The Times* of October 2. The correct notice appears above.

Stock markets

Strong start peters out

Encouraged by Wall Street's firmness overnight, the London market started strongly yesterday, but, with very little real buying pressure, shares eased back at lunchtime and drifted during the afternoon. After the frantic gyrations at the start of the week, the market closed very quietly.

The FT index was 6.1 points higher at 10 o'clock, but by the close it had come back to 476.3, only 1.3 points up from Thursday's close.

Leading shares rose sharply at first in a bear squeeze, but with very little volume and a nervous mood still prevailing, prices slipped later. Wall Street opened higher again which helped a little, but the afternoon was very quiet.

ICI closed 2p better at 256p, Bechem was unchanged at 190p and Glaxo closed 8p to 372p. Unilever jumped 11p to 551p, while BAT Industries

lost 5p to 350p. GKN added 1p to 148p and Tube Investments held steady at 112p. Hawker Siddeley put on 2p to 270p.

Gilts also had a quiet day. The market remained nervous, but the half-expected new taxpayers failed to appear, and long and short-dated gilts closed little changed on very small turnover. Traders were still looking to the authorities for a lead. Their sights are set now on Tuesday's money supply figures.

Properties recovered ground yesterday morning in quite good demand following suggestions that they may now be rather oversold, but the buying interest eased in the afternoon after a rise in Treasury Bill rates. However, Land Securities still ended 8p better at 281p. Law Land went 5p higher at 106p and MEPC was 6p better at 200p. Hazlewood jumped 16p to 570p, and Lynton Holdings also rose 16p

to 220p. Stock Conversion put on 13p to 326p. M P Kent added 4p to 130p.

Ward White stopped buying Hiltens shares, at 11p, up 2p. The two groups meet next week. Ward White's own shares rose 4p to 51p. Bidder George Oliver's "A" shares rose 5p to 105p.

Oil shares added to Thursday's rises in reasonable trade. BP rose 8p to 278p, Shell 8p to 330p and Lasso 20p to 454p. Gold shares were very quiet with little trade.

Equity turnover for October 1 was £106.511 (£14,137 bargains).

Traded options were quieter yesterday with 1,340 contracts, of which 455 were put. Val Reef joined the market quietly.

Traditional options were also quieter with few puts. Calls were done in Dunlop at 7p. Consolidated Gold Fields at 40p and GEC at 50p.

Latest results

| Company | Sales | Profit | Earnings | Dividend | Pay date | Year's total |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| last or FY | £m | £m | per share | pence | | |
| Aspirin (F) | 20(13.7) | 4.13(2.0) | 636(311) | 100(13) | 27/10 | 175(25) |
| Rice (F) | 10(10.2) | 0.11(0.33) | 4.2(4.8) | 2.9(2.9) | — | 4.3(4.3) |
| Brown Boveri (F) | 47(43.5) | 1.33(0.53) | — | — | — | — |
| Brown & Jack (F) | 71(53) | 0.04(1.39) | 0.83(5.7) | — | — | — |
| Campari (F) | 20(12.2) | 0.60(0.75) | 7.35(7.8) | 2.1(2.1) | 5/12 | 3.1(3.1) |
| Downside (F) | 52(2.9) | 0.18(0.2) | — | — | — | — |
| Downside (F) | 2.7(1.8) | 0.31(0.34) | 20.3(30.5) | 4(3.5) | — | 6.7(5.0) |
| Emess (F) | 5.9(5.7) | 0.08(0.25) | 3.34(12.8) | — | — | 1.6(4.2) |
| Emess (F) | 11.0(10.7) | 0.25(0.23) | 3.5(3.3) | — | — | — |
| Emess (F) | 1.7(1.2) | 0.25(0.23) | 2.4(2.2) | 1.7(1.7) | 9/11 | — |
| Emess (F) | 2.7(3.3) | 0.04(0.16) | 1(4) | 1(1.5) | 25/11 | — |
| Emess (F) | 5.0(5.1) | 0.12(0.45) | 0.38(1.38) | — | — | — |
| Emess (F) | 1.7(2.1) | 0.02(0.2) | 1.3(8.73) | — | — | — |
| Emess (F) | — | 0.02(0.3) | — | 23(—) | — | 27(27) |
| Emess (F) | 18.4(13.5) | 1.43(1.4) | — | 3(8.3) | 31/10 | — |
| Emess (F) | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are shown net. a Loss; b Comparative figures are 15 months.

Profits shrink again at Campari

By Margaret Pagano

Depressed trading last year continued to knock profits at Campari International, the camping, leisure gear and inflatable boats group.

Mr Henry Lipton, the chairman, said yesterday that trading had been improving recently, though the trend might not continue for the rest of the year.

Pretax profits fell to £607,800 in the year to May 31 from £975,000 last time. Sales were marginally reduced at £20.1m against £20.2m. Despite a small cut in the year's total dividend to 4.4p gross against 5.7p last year, the shares gained 6p to 39p on the better trading news. The final

gross dividend, at 3p, however, was unchanged.

Mr Lipton said that the second half's trading saw a useful improvement compared with the same period last time. In the four months of the present year sales had increased satisfactorily.

This resulted from the group's efforts in Germany where a greater market penetration has been achieved, good results from its Belgian subsidiary and improved UK trading. New ranges have been well received at recent European and UK exhibitions resulting in increased orders.

Mr Lipton adds, however, that with increasing interest rates and volatile exchange

rates the group is not certain that the trend will persist for the full year.

Over the period interest rates stood at a similar level to last year at £1.4m but tax charges were reduced at £7,950 compared with £339,026. Earnings per share came out slightly down at 7.35p against 7.8.

At a trading level profits were just £400,000 down at £2m. But retained profits, because of the lower tax charge and dividend, are higher at £369,800 compared with £369,500 last time.

Campari's profits have been retreating since 1978 when the group made £1.75m pre-tax.

Bilton up 13pc as all sectors improve

By Our Financial Staff

Percy Bilton, the London-based industrial property development and investment group, reports a 13 per cent profits advance with improvement coming from all sectors of the business.

Pretax profits were £3.2m in the six months to June 30, compared with £2.8m last time. Turnover fell by £1.5m, however, to £12.2m. The half-year gross dividend was unchanged at 3.5p, and the shares yesterday gained 2p to 182p.

Mr Percy Bilton, chairman, remains convinced of the need for caution in any speculative development, but the group will take advantage of any improvement in the economy. Shareholders, he added, will appreciate the need to retain sufficient earnings to secure future growth.

Tax charges during the period rose from £770,000 to £1.13m and earnings per share were slightly higher at 5.5p against 5.4p.

Earlier in the year Mr Bilton forecast that profitability would show a significant upturn of around 12 per cent, and also forecast that profit increases were available to the group for the next three years and beyond. Last year the group made £6.13m on turnover down from £31.5m to £28.3m. For 1981, forecasters are suggesting that Bilton will make at least £7.5m.

Net borrowing at the last year-end were £20.6m, and Bilton will be further helped by low, fixed interest charges.

Emess Lighting raises dividend

Emess Lighting is paying a 9.6p gross dividend for the year to June 30, against 8.5p for the 15 months to June 30. Turnover reached £2.7m against £1.83m and the pretax profit was £314,500 compared with £345,000.

The board says that it remains an important part of trading policy to expand by acquisition, and a considerable amount of work done in this area should show results shortly.

Interest rates and inflation are unlikely to ease and this, together with a slow economic recovery, must affect prospects for the year.

First Public Offer

Target US Special Bond Fund
CAPITAL GROWTH + HIGH INCOME

An exceptional opportunity

US convertibles and other special bonds represent a sector of the American market which offers unusual potential for capital growth. For the first time the private UK investor has the opportunity of investing in this profitable area through an authorised unit trust — Target US Special Bond Fund.

Investing in Growth with High Income

Target US Special Bond Fund, in addition to its growth prospects, offers investors a further significant advantage — an acceptable level of income. The Fund's starting gross yield is estimated at 7½ p.a., which is considerably higher than the yields normally associated with US growth funds.

Good timing

After the dramatic fall in stock market values during recent days, the Managers feel that this should prove to be a propitious time to consider investment in the US. A return to a lower level of US interest rates is likely to result in an upward movement of the stock market and would provide favourable conditions for Target's new Fund to prosper.

Target's Investment Performance

Target has an excellent performance record in the management of special bonds. As on 1st September 1981, it enjoyed the distinction of having six of its special bonds ranked first by performance against their major competitors.

US Special Bonds

Each stock in the new Fund will be selected on its own merits as a special situation offering growth prospects and a high level of income.

Convertibles

The assets of the Fund will be invested mainly in convertible securities. The prices of convertibles follow the value of the underlying equities. They should therefore benefit from an economic recovery in the US.

Recovery Bonds

The remainder will be invested in high yielding, non-convertible bonds. This is a market in which unusually profitable opportunities can arise, particularly during periods of financial instability. Although such investments obviously carry a degree of risk, careful investigation and selection can result in substantial capital gains for investors in addition to offering a high current income.

On-the-spot management in New York

Successful investment in the US convertible bond market involves specialist knowledge, constant monitoring of market trends and access to good quality company news and research. Such facilities are not readily available to the majority of UK private investors. Investment management for Target US Special Bond Fund will be provided by J. Rothschild Capital Management Corporation of New York, to complement the existing investment management skills of the Target group. The Fund will be of special interest to investors wishing to add a rewarding international dimension to their portfolio. Units in Target US Special Bond Fund are on offer at 25p per unit until 23rd October, 1981. Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Offer closes 23rd October, 1981

TARGET US SPECIAL BOND FUND

TARGET TRUST MANAGERS LTD (INC: TOL), Target House, Grosvenor Road, Brighton, BN1 9JB. Registered in England (No. 047546) at Target House, Grosvenor Road, Brighton, Sussex.

1/We wish to receive more information about Target's other special funds. ☐ Please ask

1/We would like to receive more information about Target's other special funds. ☐ Please ask

Signature: _____ Date: _____

If there are other applicants, please sign and attach names and addresses separately.

Full Name(s) (Printed): _____

Address: _____ Please write in block letters

The offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Target Trust Managers Limited
(Total Funds under Management £170,000,000)

A subsidiary of J. Rothschild & Company Limited.
Ultimate holding company: RIT Limited.

Bank Base Rates

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| ABN Bank | 12½% |
| Barclays | 12½% |
| BCCI | 12½% |
| Consolidated Crdit | 12½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | 16½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 12½% |
| Midland Bank | 12½% |
| Nat Westminster | 12½% |
| TSB | 12½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 12½% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½% over £50,000 14½% over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 5ES Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

| 100/81 | 100/81 | Company | Price | Ch | Gross | Yld | P/E | Fully |
|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 100/81 | Low | | | | Ch | Ch | Ratio | Yield |
| 114 | 100 | ABI Hldgs 10% CULS | 109 | -1 | 10.0 | 9.2 | — | — |
| 76 | 39 | Airprng 10% | 69 | -4 | 7.8 | 10.9 | 15.2 | — |
| 52 | 21 | Armstrong & Rhodes | 43 | -1 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 8.1 |
| 200 | 92 | Bardon Hill | 189 | -9 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 11.1 |
| 104 | 88 | Deborah Services | 95ad | -5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 9.0 |
| 126 | 88 | Frank Horsell | 110 | +1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 23.9 |
| 110 | 39 | Frederick Parker | 60 | -1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 26.0 | — |
| 110 | 53 | George Blair | 53 | -1 | — | — | — | — |
| 102 | 33 | IPC | 98 | -7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 10.7 |
| 113 | 39 | Jackson Group | 99 | -1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 7.0 |
| 130 | 103 | James Burrough | 112 | -1 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 |
| 324 | 344 | Robert Jenkins | 290 | -31 | 31.3 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 10.2 |
| 59 | 50 | Scruttons "A" | 54 | -1 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 224 | 187 | Torday Limited | suspd | -15 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 12.4 |
| 23 | 8 | Twinklond Ord | 31 | -1 | — | — | — | — |
| 90 | 68 | Twinklond 15% ULS | 74 | -1 | 15.0 | 20.3 | — | — |
| 56 | 35 | Uniflock Holdings | 34 | -1 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| 103 | 81 | Walter Alexander | 83 | -1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 9.7 |
| 263 | 181 | W. S. Yeates | 225 | -1 | 13.1 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 8.7 |

Quiet end to week

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

* Ex dividend, a Ex all, b Forecast dividend, c Corrected price, d Interim payment passed, f Price at suspension, g Dividend and yield include a special payment, h Share for company, i Earnings figure, j Forecast earnings, k Special capital distribution, l Ex rights, m Ex scrip or share split, n Tax credit adjusted for late dealings. . . No significant data.

| RECENT ISSUES | | Closing Price |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Aerospace Engineering 35p Ord (153) | | 123-95 |
| Florida Group 7 1/2 Cum P7 (21) | | 87 |
| East of Sea 50share 25a Ord (64) | | 85 |
| F and C Enterprise 75c 10p Ord | | 86 |
| Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52) | | 86-1 |
| Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (160) | | 88-1 |
| Hansen Trust 9 1/2 Cum Lp Ord (1100) | | 1104-1 |
| Jervois Engineering 25p Ord (62) | | 45 |
| Mence 10p Ord (140) | | 165-1 |
| | Latest date of report | |
| RIGHTS ISSUES | | |
| BICC (225c) | | 227 |
| BP (275 partly paid) | Dec 16 | 130 pmt. 130 |
| Brown J J 25p Ord (684) | | 130 pmt. 130 |
| Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend, † Issued by tender: † 101 paid, † 500 paid, † 210 paid, † fully paid, † 540 paid, † 530 paid, † 525 paid. | | |

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

8.05 Open University: Imagining the Eye. 9.05 Play: Golf. Another lesson from Peter Allis (7). 9.30 Match: Coloured Swap Shop. The return of the popular show for children, with Noel Edmonds leading the same lively team of performers. 12.25 Weather forecast. 12.30 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.35 Football: Focus; 1.05 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. A preview from Paris. Racing from Cheltenham at 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 and 2.50 (Free Handicap Hurdle Race); Rely Cross; the Lloyds and Scottish British Championship Final, from Kydon Hill, Kent, at 1.40 and 3.10; Croon Green Bowling John Player Champions Trophy 1981 from Blackpool, at 2.10, 2.40 and 3.25; Rugby League — Castleford v Bradford Northern (Webster's Yorkshire Cup Final) at 3.55. Played at Headingley.

4.00 Rugby League: Castleford v Bradford Northern (continued). 4.35 Final scores. Classified check. 5.10 Kung Fu: A woman sets a trap and Kwai Chang Caine. David Carradine falls into it. 6.00 News: with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Sports round-up. 6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: General knowledge questions and tests of skill. With Isla St Clair. 7.10 Juliet Bravo: Police series with Stephanie Turner as Inspector Jean Darby. Two OAPs, who refuse to be evicted from a house that is about to be demolished, keep their cellar door heavily locked and bolted. Darby goes to the house and discovers their secret. Co-starring Gwen Nelson and Arthur Hewlett as the two pensioners. 8.00 Mike Yarwood in Person: The master impressionist in a new series. 8.30 Flamingo Road: Fielding Carty (Mark Harmon) bids for a seat in the state senate.

9.00 Flamingo Road: continued. 9.20 News: with Jan Leeming. 9.35 Parkinson: First in a new series of chat shows. Michael Parkinson's guest is David Niven, film actor and (increasingly these days) raconteur. 10.35 Match of the Day: Coverage of First and Second Division games played today in the Midlands and South. Also, pools check and the result of the August/September Goal of the Month competition. 11.35 House Calls: American comedy series set in a hospital. Charley (Wayne Rogers) is a new patient — his old high school teacher. 12.00 Weather forecast. Ends at 12.05.



Jeremy Beadle: Game for a Laugh (ITV, 8.10pm)

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Transmission begins with Education (future issues). Other subjects this morning include: List and Nature (8.30); The Shrine of St Peter (10.10); Shaw's St Joan (11.25); Black Holes (1.05) and Glaciation (1.30). The programme continues at 1.55. At 2.00 Saturday Cinema: Sunny Side Up (1929). Carefree romantic musical starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell as the skivvy and the socialite. Its line-up of good songs includes If I had a talking picture of you, and I'm a dreamer. Director: David Butler.

3.55 Film: A Star is Born (1937). The original version of the Hollywood story of the country girl who finds fame in movies while her lover, a former Hollywood idol, slides downhill. Starring Janet Gaynor, Fredric March and Adolphe Menjou. Director: William Wellman. 5.45 Maureen: A day in the life of a patient at a hospital for the mentally handicapped. 6.15 Kings of the Castle: Scene-setter for the Karpov-Korchnoi chess battle in Merano, northern Italy. 7.00 News and sports round-up. 7.15 Gala Night at the Kirov: A feast for ballet-lovers. A selection from the Leningrad-based company's repertoire, including La Vivandiere, Camerata and Carnival in Venice.

8.55 Shakespeare in Perspective: The writer Susan Hill talks about Shakespeare's Othello. The play is televised on BBC 2 on Sunday night. 9.20 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy: Smiley (Alec Guinness), on the trail of the mole in the Secret Service, follows a new path. It leads to him in Prague (Jan Barten), now a preparatory school teacher. 10.05 The Bill Douglas Trilogy: My Way Home (1978). First film in this sad story of a Scottish fisherman's early years. Janie (Stephen Archibald), after more vicissitudes, is called up to the Royal Air Force. 11.15 News and weather forecast. 11.20 Film: The Producers (1967). Mel Brooks' madcap comedy about a plot to stage a Broadway musical that will not survive beyond its first night. Starring Zero Mostel, Gene Wilder. Ends at 12.55.

● It is a particularly good day for movies on television. Fred Zinnemann's JULIA (TV, 9.15), apart from being one of the most stylishly photographed films of the past decade, is also an outstanding example of how a highly intelligent director can rein in emotional performers (Vanessa Redgrave, Jane Fonda) who might otherwise have broken into a gallop and taken themselves — and the movie — into the graveyard of films that tried too hard. Mel Brooks's THE PRODUCERS (BBC 2, 11.20pm) has been away in the same direction for a long time, but it does nothing to restrain it. But, hate it or love it, there has never been a comedy quite like it. Wellman's A STAR IS BORN (BBC 2, 3.55pm), Jane Barrett, Jack Lambert, and a young Robert De Niro, has a heartbreak of the Garland re-make or the garishness of the Streisand re-make, but it is better written (Cordell Hall had a hand in the screenplay) and, in its own

ITV/LONDON

8.45 Sesame Street: With The Muppets. 9.35 Joe 90: Tales of a boy wonder. 10.00 Clapperboard: Visit to a famous old cinema, the Granada Tooting. 10.30 Times: Noisy and over-excited show for children. 12.30 World of Sport: 12.35 On the Ball (football round-up). 1.00 Australian Rules Football (VFL grand final, Carlton v Collingwood). 1.15 News. 1.20 The ITV Six: from Haydock, the 1.30, 2.00, and 2.35; from Newmarket, the 1.45, 2.20 and 3.00 (Cambridgeshire Handicap); 3.10 Darts: The 3rd World Cup, from Nelson, New Zealand. Throwing for England are Eric Bristow, John Lowe, Tony Brown and Cliff Lazarenko. They will be competing against contestants from 16 other date-playing nations. More at 4.00, 8.45 Half-time football results.

4.00 Darts: Back to New Zealand for the climax of the 3rd World Cup. 4.50 Results: Your complete check on the outcome of today's games. 5.05 Metal Mickey: Young Steve (Gary Sherrill) achieves instant stardom on the football field. 5.35 News from ITN. 5.40 The Pyramid Game: A test of contestants' wit and powers of description. The guest stars are Katie Boyle and Bill Oddie. 6.10 Game for a Laugh: Members of the public, consciously or otherwise, do funny things in, and outside, the studio. 7.00 Manchester Monday game, with Lulu and Joe Brown as guests. 7.35 Take a Letter, Mr Jones: Mrs Warner (Rula Lanksa) goes to a trade fair — but not alone. With John Inman. 8.05 Vegas: A Soviet pilot arrives in Las Vegas, seeking asylum.

9.00 News from ITN. And sports round-up. 9.15 Film: Julia (1978). Distinguished screen version of Lillian Hellman's account of her relationship with childhood friend who takes on the Nazis in pre-war Germany. Jane Fonda plays the young Lillian Hellman, and Vanessa Redgrave plays the title role. The performances brought both actresses an Oscar. 11.25 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: First of 13 Saturday night repeats for British viewers of the chat and entertainment show that, three nights a week, has Americans glued to their TV sets. This particular programme celebrates the show's 19th anniversary. Guest hosts include Shelley Long and Burt Reynolds. 12.45 Close. With Shirley Williams.

● There is no limit to this phenomenon's gift for self-effacement? ● As is only right and proper, Radio 4 has mustered a first division cast for Michael Bakewell's adaptation of Woodhouse's LEAVE IT TO PSMITH (8.00pm). Gledig, as Woodhouse, parodies: Simon Ward is Pennington; Michael Horden is Lord Emsworth; Joan Greenwood is Lady Constance and Caroline Langridge is Eve. ● The day's other major spoken-word attraction on radio is FIGHTING TALK (Radio 4, 10.15pm) in which Jack Jones, seasoned campaigner for pensioners' rights, takes part in a studio debate chaired by Desmond Wilton. Mr Jones will argue for a militant old age. You might have been lucky enough to catch Jack Dench doing much the same thing the other night in one of Peter Barnes's radio pieces for solo voice. WHAT THE SWAN? (Radio 4, 1.25pm) ● BLACK AND WHITE (REPEAT)

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Morning News. 6.35 Farming. 6.50 Yours Faithfully. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.45 Yours Faithfully. 7.50 It's a Bargain. 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Sport on 4. 8.20 Daily Service. 9.00 News. 9.05 News Stand. 9.15 Conference Special. 9.20 Daily Service. 10.45 Pick of the Week. 11.35 From our own Correspondent. 12.00 News. 12.02 Money Box (new series). 12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 News. 1.10 Any Questions? 2.00 News. 2.05 Wildlife. 2.30 Play: "Warren" by Marjory Winde. 3.00 Medicine Now. 3.30 Profile: Richard Branson. 3.50 Enigma Within. 4.00 Princes to Shakespeare: Bob Peck on "Othello" (The BBC TV production of "Othello" will be shown tomorrow evening on BBC 2). 4.30 Does he Take Sugar? 5.00 Solo: Gledig's Strains of your own business (K) Accounts. 5.25 Week Ending. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.15 Desert Island Discs: The Beau: Arie Thio. 6.55 Stop the Week with Robert Robinson (new series). 7.35 Baker's Dozen. 8.00 Play: "Leave It to Psmith" by P. G. Wodehouse. 8.58 Weather. 9.00 News. 11.15 Fighting Talk (new series) "Over the Hill, Over the Top?" 11.20 Lighten our Day. 11.25 Not the Hills of Rome. 12.00 News and Weather. VHF 6.25 Weather. 3.30-5.40 Open University.

● Nerys Hughes in the play "Warren" (Radio 4, 2.30 pm)

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.05 Autistic Concert. 9.00 News. 9.05 Record Review. 10.15 Stereo Release: New Records including live. Sea Interludes from Peter Grimes and the ballet music for Petruska by Stravinsky. 11.15 Bandstand. 11.45 I Know What I Like H. R. Kinsley. 1.00 News. 1.05 Early Music Forum (new series). 2.00 Play It Again. 4.15 The Polynesian Salon (last in series). 5.05 Jazz Record Requests. 5.45 Critics' Forum. 6.35 Piano Duo Recital: Schubert, Debussy, Liszt.

● Joan Greenwood: Leave it to Psmith (Radio 4, 8.00pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon. 7.30 David Jacobs. 9.30 Pete Murray. 11.00 The Kenny Everett Show (new series). 1.00 Punch Lines. 1.30 Sport on 2: Football, Racing, Tennis. 6.00 Country Club.



● Nerys Hughes in the play "Warren" (Radio 4, 2.30 pm)

Radio 1

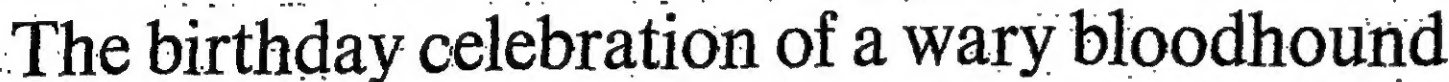
5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 Adrian Mole. The 1.00 King in New York. 2.05 Paul Gambaccini. 4.00 Walters' Weekly. 5.00 Rock on. 6.30 In Concert. 7.30 Close.



● Nerys Hughes in the play "Warren" (Radio 4, 2.30 pm)

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (630m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 News. 7.00 World News. 7.05 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 News. 8.00 World News. 8.05 News about Britain. 8.15 The World Today. 8.30 Financial News. 8.40 Look Ahead. 8.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The World. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News about Britain. 11.15 News. 11.20 The Week in Wales. 11.25 News. 12.00 Radio News. 12.15 News. 12.20 Golden Treasury. 1.45 Bringing The Past to Life. 2.00 The Cambridge Handbook. 2.05 Radio News. 2.15 Sunday Special. 2.20 World News. 2.25 News about Britain. 2.30 Sunday Special. 2.35 World News. 2.40 News about Britain. 2.45 News. 2.50 News about Britain. 3.00 People and Politics. 3.05 World News. 3.10 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.45 News. 4.00 News about Britain. 4.05 News. 4.10 News about Britain. 4.15 News. 4.20 News about Britain. 4.25 News. 4.30 News about Britain. 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Michael, I doubt it. For his birthday today he is riding around Smithfield, dressed up as Cedric, for an epic joust-and-fair-maidens film of *Ivanhoe*. In the evening—the river, of course. An actor carves in water. Fishing may be more fun. But today the fish and the rest of us, whose lives have been enriched by Hordern characters, thank our stars that he can sometimes tear himself away from the river.

Shall old acquaintance
be flogged and flayed

change," he rapped. "I have seen too many accents change." This produced a burst of applause. A Labour annual conference thus ended on a note of class rancour and the implication of the continuing, ever present danger of class betrayal. That

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